



Επιστημονικό Σωματείο,
Έτος Ίδρυσης 1982, έδρα:
Κάνιγγος 27, 106 82 Αθήνα
(Ένωση Ελλήνων Χημικών)

**ΔΙΟΙΚΗΤΙΚΟ
ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ:**

Κ. Πολυκρέτη (πρόεδρος),
Ε. Αλούπη (αντιπρόεδρος),
Μ. Γεωργακοπούλου
(γραμματέας),
Ε. Κουλουμπή (ταμίας),
Θ. Βάκουλης (μέλος),
Β. Κυλίκογλου (μέλος),
Γ. Φακορέλλης μέλος)

Πληροφορίες:

Γ. Φακορέλλης
E-mail: yfacorel@teiath.gr

Scientific Association, Year
of Establishment 1982,
Headquarters: Kaniggos 27,
106 82 Athens (Association
of Greek Chemists)

BOARD:

Κ. Polikreti (president),
Ε. Aloupi (vice-president),
Μ. Georgakopoulou
(secretary),
Ε. Kouloumpi (treasurer),
Τ. Vakoulis (member),
Β. Kilikoglou (member),
Υ. Facorellis (member)

Information: Υ. Facorellis

E-mail: yfacorel@teiath.gr

Πληροφοριακό Δελτίο της Ελληνικής Αρχαιομετρικής Εταιρείας

- Νοέμβριος 2009 -

Newsletter of the Hellenic Society of Archaeometry

- November 2009 -

Nr. 104

ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ – TABLE OF CONTENTS

ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ – CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

- 10th International Conference “METHODS OF ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY”, 22-25th April 2010, Gliwice, Poland, FIRST CIRCULAR . **page 5**
- 27th Annual Visiting Scholar Conference, Making Senses of the Past: Toward a Sensory Archaeology, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, March 26-27, 2010, CALL FOR PAPERS **page 7**
- ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΑ – ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2009 **page 9**
- ICONEA 2009, International conference of Near Eastern Archaeomusicology, Conférence internationale d’archéomusicologie moyen orientale: L’organologie et la philologie comparées **page 14**
- 11th International Cretological Congress, which will take place towards the end of September 2011 in Rethymnon, 1st CIRCULAR **page 16**
- Historical Metallurgy Society spring day meeting, Edinburgh, Saturday 20th March 2010 **page 18**

ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ – JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS

- AIA Funding Opportunities **page 19**
- American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) NEH Fellowships .. **page 23**
- AIA site preservation grant **page 25**
- Smithsonian Institution Fellowships **page 26**
- Νέα προκήρυξη του ΑΣΕΠ για πλήρωση τακτικών θέσεων 6Κ/2009 **page 30**
- Yale University, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library Short-Term Visiting Fellowships **page 31**
- American-Bulgarian Collaborative Programs **page 33**

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Aegean Minoan 3D GIS Project **page 36**

INTERNET SITES

- AWOL - The Ancient World Online **page 42**
- CSA Newsletter, September, 2009, issue -- Volume XXII, No. 2 -- **page 58**

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

Methods for the study of the first pottery productions: Case studies from the Balkans and the Levant	page 59
Hippocratic Recipes: Oral and Written Transmission of Pharmacological Knowledge in Fifth- and Fourth-Century Greece. Studies in Ancient Medicine 34, Laurence M. V. Totelin	page 61
The Splendor of Roman Wall Painting, Umberto Pappalardo	page 66
Time's Up!: Dating the Minoan eruption of Santorini Acts of the Minoan Eruption Chronology Workshop	page 72
<u>EΙΛΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE</u>	
Roman tombs found in south Lebanon cave	page 74
Cyprus - Completion of the archaeological excavations at Choirokoitia for 2009	page 75
Phoenician remains found at Málaga airport	page 76
Ancient Greeks introduced wine to France, Cambridge study reveal, By Andrew Hough	page 77
Archaeologists Discover 4-Century BC Royal Burial Vault near Prilep, FYROM	page 79
Ship survey reveals Romans liked French wine By Patrick Dewhurst	page 80
Ancient lighthouse to be saved, KAŞ - Doğan News Agency	page 81
Evidence Alexander the Great Wasn't First at Alexandria Andrea Thompson Senior Writer	page 83
World's Oldest Submerged Town Dates Back 5,000 Years	page 85
Archaeologists unveil ancient auditorium in Rome, By MARTA FALCONI ...	page 87
More on mapping the Sphinx	page 89
Archaeologists unearthed a residential place back to the Greek era, By Manal Ismael	page 91
World's Oldest Known Granaries Predate Agriculture	page 92
Archaeological discoveries - Roman Bath Dating Back to the Hellenistic Era Unearthed in Syria, By R.Raslan Ghossoun	page 94
A 200,000-Year-Old Cut of Meat	page 96
Body Part Mummified With Ancient Egyptian Recipe Rossella Lorenzi,	

Discovery News **page 98**

Goddess of divine retribution awaits daylight, İZMİR - Anatolia News Agency **page 99**



ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΑ - CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

“METHODS OF ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY”, 22-25TH APRIL 2010, GLIWICE, POLAND

FIRST CIRCULAR

Dear Sir/Madam

The GADAM Centre of Excellence, Department of Radioisotopes, Institute of Physics, Silesian University of Technology invites you to participate in the 10th International Conference “Methods of Absolute Chronology”, which will be held on 22-25th April 2010 in Gliwice, Poland. The Conference is multidisciplinary and will concern the following subjects:

1. Methods of absolute chronology and their application in Quaternary geology.
2. Methods of dating and creation of absolute time scales for palaeoclimatic reconstructions.
3. Isotopic and other methods in research of palaeo- and modern environment.
4. Methods and applications of dating archaeological objects.

The Conference scientific programme includes plenary and poster sessions in all the above subjects, and panel discussions on topics proposed by the participants. The working language of the Conference is English. On 25th April the Conference trip to Cracow will be organized for all participants.

The Conference is associated with the Marie-Curie Transfer of Knowledge project ATIS (Absolute Time Scales and Isotope Studies for Investigating Events in Earth and Human History, atis.polsl.pl)

The conference is accompanied by a meeting of ATIS Scientific Board and a workshop. The conference will be held at the Silesian University of Technology Conference Centre (Gliwice, Poland).

Conference costs

The conference fee is 700 PLN (ca. 175 euro). The fee for students and accompanying persons is 500 PLN (ca. 125 euro). The fee covers coffee breaks, lunches, conference dinner, a sightseeing tour, the book of abstracts and the special volume of "Geochronometria" with the conference contributions.

Accommodation

We expect the majority of participants to stay in the Silesian University of Technology Guest House "Sezam". The cost of accommodation is as follows (includes bed and breakfast):

Single room ca 110 PLN per night

Twin room ca 160 PLN per night

Please let us know if you wish us to book accommodation for you in this hotel. The number of single rooms is limited.

Independent accommodation

There are a few other hotels near the conference site:

[Qubus Hotel](#)

[Hotel Diament](#)

[Hotel Royal](#)

Conference contributions

The contributors are asked to register and submit their abstracts in English before March 15th, 2010 on the website (<http://conference.carbon14.pl>) and to indicate preferred session and presentation form (oral/poster). In the case of a large number of oral presentations, some contributions may be moved to poster sessions upon the decision of the Scientific Committee. The manuscripts will be published in the special issue of "Geochronometria" (in English), following the regular reviewing procedure.

Local Organising Committee

G. Adamiec - chairman

A. Pazdur

P. Moska

G. Poręba

J. Sikorski

Conference deadlines

Preliminary registration 31st December 2009

Second Circular 5th February 2010

Final registration and payment 15th March 2010

Submission of abstracts 15th March 2010

Third Circular 1st April 2010

Submission of manuscripts 30th May 2010



**27TH ANNUAL VISITING SCHOLAR
CONFERENCE, MAKING SENSES OF
THE PAST: TOWARD A SENSORY
ARCHAEOLOGY, CENTER FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS,
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBONDALE, MARCH 26-27, 2010**

CALL FOR PAPERS

Human interaction with the surrounding world is mediated through our senses. Yet archaeological interpretation has traditionally been dominated by visual descriptions, thus effectively marginalizing the senses of smell, taste, hearing, and touch as unmeasurable ways of engaging with the world. This has led to a silent, odorless, disembodied, and sense-less past. Recent work, however, has explored alternative ways to make sense of past societies, investigating soundscapes, olfactory and haptic analyses, and somatic memory, as well as other less tangible visual qualities such as shimmer and color.

This conference will bring together researchers who share an interest in such sensory modes of approaching the past, and it will cross boundaries between chronological periods, geographical regions, and material specializations.

Potential themes for papers include, but are not limited to:

- the presentation of new results of sensory archaeological projects
- multisensory and synesthetic aspects of the production and consumption of material culture
- the recognition of sensory hierarchies in past societies
- embodied practices, including memory
- the dissemination of sensuous pasts in the present

Submissions

Please submit a 300 word abstract plus title to Dr. Jo Day (contact details below). PDF files are preferred. Presentations will be limited to 25-30 minutes. Deadline for submission: 1st December 2009. The CAI selection committee will review the abstracts, and authors will be notified of the decision in mid-December. Papers are eligible for inclusion in a peer-reviewed volume published in the Occasional Papers series of the Center for Archaeological Investigations. Conference attendance is open to all. For registration details and other information see: www.cai.siuc.edu/vspages/day/vsconf.html

For further information, or with any queries, contact:

Dr. Jo Day, the 2010 CAI Visiting Scholar, at joday@siu.edu (618) 453-5032



ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΙΓΑΙΑΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΑ – ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2009

Τετάρτη, 4 Νοεμβρίου, στις 16:30

Αγγλία, Nottingham

The University of Nottingham – Department of Archaeology, Departmental Research seminars, Seminar Room A58

Dr Eva Alram (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Mykenische Kommission)

‘The acropolis of Aigeira – a postpalatial Mycenaean settlement’

Πέμπτη, 5 Νοεμβρίου (2 ανακοινώσεις)

Αγγλία, Cambridge, στις 13:00 – 14:30

McDonald Institute (McDonald Institute Seminar Room)

Heritage Research Group Seminar

Αφροδίτη Χατζόγλου (Υπ. Δρ, Πανεπιστήμιο Cambridge)

‘The New Acropolis Museum: a walk from prehistory to the present’

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες:

Gilly (gcc20@hermes.cam.ac.uk) ή Max (max.gwiazda@googlemail.com) ή Shadia (st446@cam.ac.uk)

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 18:00

Εθνικό Ίδρυμα Ερευνών (Βασ. Κωνσταντίνου 48)

Ε. Πολυγιαννάκη (Ερευνήτρια/Συγγραφέας)

‘Ομήρου Ιλιάδα-Ομήρου Οδύσσεια: μια πρωτότυπη επαφή με το αιώσιο αριστούργημα, μέσα από ζωγραφικές παραστάσεις, πλήρως ανταποκρινόμενες προς τις ομηρικές περιγραφές και κείμενα, αποδίδοντα με ακρίβεια τον ομηρικό στίχο στη σύγχρονη ελληνική γλώσσα.’

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες: emaemsociety@gmail.com, τηλ. 210-5235781, 210-3822441.

Παρασκευή, 6 Νοεμβρίου (2 ανακοινώσεις)

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 18:30

Η εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογική Εταιρεία (Πανεπιστημίου 22)

Μινωικό Σεμινάριο

Κώστας Γεωργακόπουλος (PhD University of Liverpool)

‘Μινωική Κρήτη, Μ. Ασία & βασίλειο των Χετταίων κατά τον 15^ο & τις αρχές του 14^{ου} αιώνα π.Χ.’

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 18:30

Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies at Athens (51α Νοταρά, Εξάρχεια)

Theoretical Archaeology Seminar in Athens

Martin Perron (Université de Montréal & École doctorale d'archéologie, Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne)
'Imitation in Archaeology'

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες: <http://archtheory.wordpress.com/>

6-7 Νοεμβρίου

Αγγλία, Cambridge

McDonald Institute

Ημερίδα: *Straddling the Divide: defining common objectives and concepts in Austrian/German and British Archaeology in the Mediterranean.*

Διαβάστε το πρόγραμμα:

http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/events/event-docs/091106/provisional_workshop_programme1.pdf

ή ακολουθείστε την παρακάτω διεύθυνση:

<http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/events/conferences-workshops/>

Δευτέρα, 9 Νοεμβρίου (3 ανακοινώσεις!)

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 19:00

BSA, Upper House Seminars (στην οικία της Διευθύντριας, Σουηδίας 52)

Dr Areti Pentedeka (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, BSA)

'Exploring Neolithic pottery exchange networks in Thessaly'

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 19:00

Αμφιθέατρο Εθνικού Αρχαιολογικού Μουσείου (Τοσίτσα 1)

Δρ Μεταξία Τσιποπούλου, Διευθύντρια της Διεύθυνσης Εθνικού Αρχείου Μνημείων (ΔΕΑΜ)

'Το Ιστορικό Αρχείο της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας. Άγνωστοι θησαυροί βγαίνουν στο φως'

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα, στις 20:00

Δανέζικο Ινστιτούτο (Χαιρεφώντος 14, Πλατεία Αγ. Αικατερίνης, Πλάκα)

Δρ Μαρίζα Μαρθάρη, Διευθύντρια της ΚΑ' Εφορείας Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων

'Raos: a new late MB and early LB site with frescoes on the southern part of the caldera, Thera' (στα αγγλικά)

Διαβάστε την πρόσκληση:

<http://www.diathens.com/Invitations/Invitation%20Marthari.pdf>

10-12 Νοεμβρίου 2009

Αγγλία, Πανεπιστήμιο Bradford

Archaeometallurgy Conference in Celebration of Gerry McDonnell's Work at Bradford University, followed by a Historical Metallurgy Society Research in Progress Meeting

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες:

<http://archaeomaterials.me.uk/conf/archmet09.html> .

ή δείτε το πρόγραμμα / κάντε κράτηση:

<http://archaeomaterials.me.uk/conf/Archaeometallurgy%20Booking%20Form.pdf> .

Τετάρτη, 11 Νοεμβρίου, στις 20:00

Ελλάδα, Αθήνα

Βιβλιοθήκη Καναδέζικου Ινστιτούτου

Διονυσίου Αιγινήτου 7, Ιλίσια (ισόγειο) (ΜΕΤΡΟ Μέγαρο Μουσικής)

Δρ Κοσμάς Παυλόπουλος (Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Γεωγραφίας, Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο)

‘Geoarchaeological studies in Greece. A multi-disciplinary approach’ (στα αγγλικά)

Πέμπτη, 12 Νοεμβρίου, στις 16:00

ΗΠΑ, Austin, Τέξας

Department of Classic, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, Classics Lounge, WAG 116

Dimitri Nakassis (University of Toronto)

‘Under the Sceptre of Agamemnon? Economy, Archaeology and Texts in Mycenaean Greece’

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες:

<http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/classics/events/12345>

Παρασκευή, 13 Νοεμβρίου (2 ανακοινώσεις)

ΗΠΑ, Austin, Τέξας, στις 14:00

Department of Classic, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, Prof. Palaima’s AHC 378 class

Dimitri Nakassis (University of Toronto)

‘Mycenaean society: in search of a middle class’

ΗΠΑ, Νέα Υόρκη, στις 18:30

The Institute of Fine Arts, One East 78th Street

The New York Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium

Philip P. Betancourt

‘Recent excavations in Crete with evidence for the Minoan manufacture of royal purple from murex shells’

Δευτέρα, 16 Νοεμβρίου 2009

Γερμανία, Χαϊδελβέργη

Internationales Wissenschaftsforum in Heidelberg

Ημερίδα: *Minoan realities. Theory-based approaches to images and built spaces as indicators of Minoan social structures.*

Πρόγραμμα

- Κλαίρη Παλυβού (Θεσσαλονίκη): ‘Wall-Painting and Architecture in the Aegean Bronze Age: Connections between Illusionary Space and Built Realities’.
- Quentin Letesson (Louvain): “‘Open day Gallery” or “Private Collections”: An Insight on Neopalatial Frescoes in their Spatial Context’.

- Διαμαντής Παναγιωτόπουλος (Χαϊδελβέργη): ‘Aegean Imagery and the Syntax of Viewing’.
- Fritz Blakolmer (Vienna): ‘Image and Architecture: Reflections of Mural Iconography in Seal Images and Other Art Forms of Minoan Crete’.
- Ute Guenkel-Maschek (Heidelberg): ‘Spirals, Bulls and Sacred Landscapes. The Meaningful Appearance of Pictorial Objects within their Spatial and Social Contexts’.
- Jan Driessen (Louvain): ‘Cherchez la Femme - Identifying Minoan Gender Relations in the Built Environment’.

Δείτε το πρόγραμμα: http://www.klassische-archaeologie.uni-hd.de/imperia/md/content/fakultaeten/phil/zaw/klarch/programm_workshop.pdf

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες: Ute Guenkel-Maschek, uteguenkel@gmx.net.

Τετάρτη, 18 Νοεμβρίου, στις 15.30

Αγγλία, Λονδίνο

Senate House South Block G 22 / 26

Mycenaean Seminar

Anna Simandiraki-Grimshaw

‘Bodyscapes in Minoan Crete’

Παρασκευή, 20 Νοεμβρίου, στις 16.30

Αγγλία, Λονδίνο

Senate House South Block G 34

Postgraduate Work-in-Progress

Naomi Carless Unwin

‘The “Kretan” Zeus in Karia’

19-21 Νοεμβρίου

Αγγλία, Οξφόρδη

POCA 2009

The University of Oxford will be the host of the 9th Annual Meeting in **Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology (POCA 2009)**. The meeting aims to bring together graduate students and young scholars, from various institutions across the world, who are conducting research in archaeological, anthropological or historical aspects of the material culture of ancient Cyprus. The conference will provide an excellent opportunity for postgraduates and young scholars to present their work, exchange ideas and interact with people who carry out research in Cypriot Archaeology.

The event will take place at the Lecture Theatre of the Ioannou Centre for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies.

See map: <http://www.communitywalk.com/oxford/uk/map/353102>).

The conference will open with a plenary lecture by Professor Edgar Peltenburg from the University of Edinburgh, entitled “Text meets material culture in Late Bronze Age Cyprus”.

The keynote lecture will be presented at the Lecture Theatre of the Ioannou Centre for Research in Classical and Byzantine studies at 5 pm on Thursday 19th November. A

reception will follow Professor Peltenburg's lecture at the Ioannou Centre's Auditorium. Please RSVP if you wish to attend.

Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες:

<http://www.arch.ox.ac.uk/conferences/articles/poca.html>

ή επικοινωνήστε με την Άρτεμη Γεωργίου: artemis.georgiou@merton.ox.ac.uk.

Τετάρτη, 25 Νοεμβρίου, στις 16:30

Αγγλία, Nottingham

The University of Nottingham – Department of Archaeology, Departmental Research seminars, Seminar Room A58

Καθ. Ελένη Ματζουράνη (Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών)

'The Ceramic Neolithic of Cyprus: The case of Kantou-Kouphovounos settlement'

**ICONEA 2009, INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF NEAR EASTERN
ARCHAEOLOGY,
CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE
D'ARCHÉOMUSICOLOGIE MOYEN
ORIENTALE: L'ORGANOLOGIE ET LA
PHILOLOGIE COMPARÉES**

En partenariat avec l'UFR de musique et de musicologie, université Paris IV Sorbonne
25, 26 et 27 novembre à la Maison de la Recherche, salle D 035, 28 rue Serpente, Paris
75006.

PROGRAMME

Mercredi 25 novembre

11.00 Enregistrements des participants

14.00 Ouverture officielle. Accueil par Mr Frédéric Billiet, Directeur de l'UFR Musique et Musicologie, Université de la Sorbonne, Paris IV; Remerciements de Mr Richard Dumbrill, fondateur, ICONEA

14.30 Présentation générale du thème de la conférence par Mr Irving Finkel, Conservateur des collections du Proche-Orient au British Museum

14.45 Présentation du thème de la table ronde par Mr Théo Krispijn, Université de Leiden: Épigraphie, organologie et linguistique de la percussion du quatrième au premier millénaire

18.00 Fin de séance

Jeudi 26 novembre

10.00 Contributions des participants: Myriam Marcetteau, Margaux Bousquet, Angeliki Livari, Roberto Mellini, Natela Popkhadze, David Halperin, Shantelle Shore, Jean-Claude Sillamy, etc.

14.00 Présentation du thème de la table ronde par Mr Richard Dumbrill, archaéomusicologue, fondateur d' ICONEA: Épigraphie, organologie et linguistique des cordophones, aérophones et idiophones, du quatrième au premier millénaire.

18.00 Fin de séance

Vendredi 27 novembre

10.00 Présentation du thème de la table ronde par Mr Siam Bhayro, Université d'Exeter,
early Jewish studies: Épigraphie, organologie et linguistique dans la Bible.

13.00 Fin de séance

ICONEA is the International Conference of Near Eastern Archaeomusicology organised
by Richard J Dumbrill, Irving Finkel and Myriam Marcetteau.

Contact: rdumbrill@iconea.org

Website: www.iconea.org/www.icobase.com

Richard Dumbrill
rdumbrill@gmail.com

11TH INTERNATIONAL CRETOLOGICAL CONGRESS, END OF SEPTEMBER 2011 RETHYMNON

1ST CIRCULAR

During the last session of the International Cretological Congress, it was agreed that the next International Cretological Congress would be organized by the Association on History and Folklore Studies in Rethymnon (I. L. E. R.). The I. L. E. R. also organized the third and seventh International Cretological Congress. The administrative Council of I. L. E. R. has already appointed the organizing Committee of the International Cretological Congress, whose Chairman will be Professor Nicolaos E. Papadogiannakis.

The Chairman and the members of the Committee are pleased to invite you to the 11th International Cretological Congress, which will take place towards the end of September 2011 in Rethymnon. The exact dates will be announced in the next Circular Letter. It is common practice to divide the proceedings into three sections which are:

- a) Prehistoric and Classical
- b) Byzantine and Medieval
- c) Modern

All contributions should explore aspects of Cretan Culture within the contexts of Archeology, History, Art, Language, Literature and Ethnography. The thematic sub-sections will be formed according to the proposals submitted. Anyone who is interested in organizing a workshop, round-table discussion, posters or other special sessions, should contact the Organizing Committee in the address given below. The participants may use one of the following languages: Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Each presentation should not take longer than fifteen minutes plus another five minutes for discussion. During the conference many other activities, such as excursions, museum visits, site seeing etc will be made available by the organizers. Further details on these activities will be announced in the final conference program.

All applications and abstracts of papers should be sent by the end of December 2009 to Mr. Michalis Troulis (President of the Administrative Council of Public Library in Rethymnon), who will also receive all further correspondence (Address: Agia Varvara Street 26 GR 74 100 Rethymnon, Crete). The participants are kindly requested to comply with the above deadline so that the Organizing Committee has enough time to publish an abstract book to be available at the Congress. The second Circular Letter will reach those who have expressed an interest to participate within the given deadline.

Please send an abstract or proposal of around 500 words in a typed or electronic form. Further details regarding the conference will be announced in future Circular Letters.

On behalf of the Organising Committee of the 11th International Cretological Congress.

Congress Chair

Prof. Dr N. E. Papadogiannakis

Congress Secretariate

Dr Giannis Gryndakis



HISTORICAL METALLURGY SOCIETY **SPRING DAY MEETING, EDINBURGH,** **SATURDAY 20TH MARCH 2010**

Dear All

The next Historical Metallurgy Society spring day meeting will be held in Edinburgh on Saturday 20th March 2010.

The meeting will be on the subject of early Scottish metallurgy (up to c. AD1000).

Offers of papers (along with an abstract) should be sent to

Fraser Hunter,
National Museum of Scotland,
Chamber Street,
Edinburgh, EH1 1JF
Email: fjh@nms.ac.uk

Thanks

David

Dr David Dungworth
Materials Scientist
English Heritage
Fort Cumberland
Portsmouth
PO4 9LD
United Kingdom
Tel: 023 9285 6783
Mob: 07982 304315



ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ/ΥΠΟΤΡΟΦΙΕΣ –
JOB VACANCIES/FELLOWSHIPS
AIA FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Dear Program Coordinator:

Please find attached information on the Scholarships, Fellowships, and Grants offered by the Archaeological Institute of America. The AIA's funding programs are intended to further archaeological research, and we offer funding on all levels, from undergraduate study to advanced scholarship. We would greatly appreciate your help in posting the attached flyer, and making the information available to your members and colleagues. (Please note that we have a major application deadline approaching on November 1st for seven of the Fellowships and Grants.)

More details on all of these funding programs can be found on the AIA's website, at <http://www.archaeological.org/fellowships>, and by contacting me at lsparks@aia.bu.edu, 617-358-4184. Many thanks for your help in spreading the word!

Sincerely,

Laurel

Laurel Nilsen Sparks
Lecture & Fellowship Coordinator
Archaeological Institute of America
656 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02215
Ph: 617-358-4184
Fax: 617-353-6550
lsparks@aia.bu.edu

OLIVIA JAMES TRAVELING FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: \$25,000

Purpose: For travel and study in Greece, the Aegean Islands, Sicily, Southern Italy, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia. Open to all students, but preference is given to those doing research toward a Ph.D. or who are recent recipients (within 5 years of the application deadline) of a Ph.D. Not intended to support excavations.

Requirements: Applicant must be a U.S. Citizen.

HELEN M. WOODRUFF FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: November 1 (applications must be sent to the American Academy in Rome, see AIA website for details)

Amount: \$10,000

Purpose: A pre- or post-doctoral fellowship for study of archaeology and classical studies has been established by the Institute at the American Academy in Rome. This Fellowship, with other funds from the AAR, will support a Rome Prize Fellowship.

Requirements: The AAR receives all applications. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S.

HARRIET and LEON POMERANCE FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: \$5,000

Purpose: Individual project of a scholarly nature related to Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology

Requirements: Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S or Canada, or be actively pursuing an advanced degree at a North American college or university. Previous Pomerance Fellows are not eligible.

HELEN M. WOODRUFF FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: November 1 (applications must be sent to the American Academy in Rome, see AIA website for details)

Amount: \$10,000

Purpose: A pre- or post-doctoral fellowship for study of archaeology and classical studies has been established by the Institute at the American Academy in Rome. This Fellowship, with other funds from the AAR, will support a Rome Prize Fellowship.

Requirements: The AAR receives all applications. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S.

HARRIET and LEON POMERANCE FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: \$5,000

Purpose: Individual project of a scholarly nature related to Aegean Bronze Age Archaeology

Requirements: Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S or Canada, or be actively pursuing an advanced degree at a North American college or university. Previous Pomerance Fellows are not eligible.

ANNA C. AND OLIVER C. COLBURN FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: Jan. 15, 2010; announced April 15, 2010 (offered every two years)

Amount: \$11,000

Purpose: Support of studies at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, for no more than a year. Geographic area and cultural period not otherwise specified. Fellowship is awarded bi-annually.

Requirements: Applicant must be a citizen or permanent resident of the U.S. or Canada, must be at the pre-doctoral stage or have recently received a Ph.D. (within 5 years of the date of the application), and must apply concurrently to the ASCSA for Associate Membership or Student Association Membership. See AIA website for other requirements

ARCHAEOLOGY OF PORTUGAL FUND

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: Typical award is \$4,000, but may vary

Purpose: To support archaeological study in Portugal.

Requirements: Portuguese, American, and other international scholars are invited to apply.

AIA/DAI STUDY IN BERLIN FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: February 28 (applications must be sent to the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, see AIA website for details)

Purpose: Support of an AIA Research Fellow at the DAI's library facilities in Berlin, Germany

Requirements: Applicants must be archaeologists based in North America and members of the AIA. See the AIA website for further details and guidelines.

AIA/DAI STUDY IN THE U.S. FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: March 1 (for fall semester) and November 1 (for spring semester)

Purpose: Support of a DAI Research Fellow at either the Cotsen Institute (UCLA) or Joukowsky Institute (Brown University)

Requirements: Applicants must be archaeologists employed by the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. See the AIA website for further details and guidelines.

JANE C. WALDBAUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP

Deadline: March 15; announced April 20

Amount: \$1,000

Purpose: To support participation in an archaeological excavation or survey project.

Requirements: Open to junior & senior undergraduates, and 1st year graduate students who are currently enrolled in a U.S. or Canadian college or university. Applicants cannot have previously participated in an archaeological excavation.

APA/AIA MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP

Deadline: December 14, 2009; announced by end of January, 2010 (Applications must be sent to the American Philological Association)

Amount: \$3,000 maximum, award amount varies

Purpose: To further a minority undergraduate's preparation for graduate work in classics or classical archaeology.

Requirements: See AIA website for details and link to APA website. "Minority" includes African American, Hispanic-American, Asian-American, and Native American students.

PUBLICATION PREPARATION GRANT

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: \$5,000 (over 2 years)

Purpose: To support scholars in completing and publishing field research in a peer-reviewed outlet. The grant is intended to assist in the final analysis and writing of the results of field research so that, by the end of the second year, a completed manuscript may be submitted for publication.

Requirements: Application is open to graduate students and postdoctoral professionals. See AIA website for other requirements

PUBLICATION SUBVENTION GRANT

Deadline: March 1 and November 1

Amount: Typical award is \$5,000, but may vary

Purpose: To support new book-length publications in the field of Classical Archaeology (defined as Greek, Roman, and Etruscan archaeology & art history). Particularly welcome are first-time authors and/or final reports of excavated or surveyed sites as yet unpublished.

Requirements: Nominations should be submitted by eligible non-profit publishers such as university or museum presses. See the AIA website for more requirements.

ANNA C. AND OLIVER C. COLBURN FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: Jan. 15, 2010; announced April 15, 2010 (offered every two years)

Amount: \$11,000

Purpose: Support of studies at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, for no more than a year. Geographic area and cultural period not otherwise specified. Fellowship is awarded bi-annually.

Requirements: Applicant must be a citizen or permanent resident of the U.S. or Canada, must be at the pre-doctoral stage or have recently received a Ph.D. (within 5 years of the date of the application), and must apply concurrently to the ASCSA for Associate Membership or Student Association Membership. See AIA website for other requirements.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF PORTUGAL FUND

Deadline: November 1; announced February 1

Amount: Typical award is \$4,000, but may vary

Purpose: To support archaeological study in Portugal.

Requirements: Portuguese, American, and other international scholars are invited to apply.

AIA/DAI STUDY IN BERLIN FELLOWSHIP

Deadline: February 28 (applications must be sent to the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, see AIA website for details)

Purpose: Support of an AIA Research Fellow at the DAI's library facilities in Berlin, Germany

Requirements: Applicants must be archaeologists based in North America and members of the AIA. See the AIA website for further details and guidelines

PLEASE CHECK THE AIA'S WEBSITE, WWW.ARCHAEOLOGICAL.ORG
OR CONTACT THE FELLOWSHIP COORDINATOR (LSPARKS@AIA.BU.EDU,
617- 358-4184)

FOR UPDATES ON DEADLINES, AWARDS, APPLICATION GUIDELINES &
REQUIREMENTS, AND FOR INFORMATION ON OTHER FUNDING
OPPORTUNITIES

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS (ASCSA) NEH FELLOWSHIPS

Deadline: December 1

URL: <http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/admission-membership/grants/>

Founded in 1881, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is the most significant resource in Greece for American scholars in the fields of ancient and post-classical studies in Greek language, literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, and art, from pre-Hellenic times to the present. It offers two major research libraries: the Blegen, with 94,000 volumes dedicated to the ancient Mediterranean world; and the Gennadius, with 116,000 volumes and archives devoted to post-classical Hellenic civilization and, more broadly, the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. The School also sponsors excavations and provides centers for advanced research in archaeological and related topics at its excavations in the Athenian Agora and Corinth, and it houses an archaeological laboratory at the main building complex in Athens. By agreement with the Greek government, the School is authorized to serve as liaison with the Greek Ministry of Culture on behalf of American students and scholars for the acquisition of permits to excavate and to study museum collections.

In the fifteen years since its inception, the NEH Fellowship program at the American School has demonstrated its effectiveness by supporting projects for 33 scholars with distinguished research and teaching careers in the humanities.

Those Eligible: Postdoctoral scholars and professionals in relevant fields such as architecture or art who are U.S. citizens or foreign nationals who have lived in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the application deadline. Applicants must hold their Ph.D. or equivalent terminal degree at the time of application.

Terms: Two to four fellowships, five to ten months in duration. Maximum stipend for a five-month project, \$20,000; for a ten-month project, \$40,000. Term must coincide with American School's academic year, September to June. School fees will be deducted from the fellowship stipend.

Fellowship does not include travel costs, housing, board, and other living expenses. A final report is due at the end of the award period, and the ASCSA expects that copies of all publications that result from research conducted as a Fellow of the ASCSA be contributed to the relevant library of the School.

Application: Submit online on the ASCSA web site at www.ascsa.edu.gr: a) Cover sheet. b) A statement of the project (up to five pages), including desired number of months in Greece, a timetable, explicit goals, a selected bibliography, and the importance of the work, the methodologies involved, where applicable, and the reasons it should occur in Athens at the American School of Classical Studies. c) Curriculum vitae with list of publications. d) Three letters of reference from individuals familiar with the applicant's

work and field of interest who can comment on the feasibility of the project and the applicant's ability to complete it successfully.

Full application information and requests for further information on the American School of Classical Studies or the Fellowship may be obtained from:

NEH Fellowships

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

6-8 Charlton Street

Princeton, NJ 08540-5232

Tel: 609-683-0800 Fax: 609-924-0578

E-mail: application@ascsa.org

Website: www.ascsa.edu.gr

DEADLINE: DECEMBER 1, 2009.

The awards will be announced March 1, 2010; acceptance of the award required by March 15, 2010.



AIA SITE PRESERVATION GRANT

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to announce a new site preservation grant emphasizing education, outreach, and best practices. Please see our website (www.archaeological.org/sitepreservation/) for more information. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Best,

Meredith Anderson

Meredith Anderson
Site Preservation Programs and Grants Coordinator
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE *of* AMERICA
656 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02215
manderson@aia.bu.edu
www.archaeological.org/

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION **FELLOWSHIPS**

Deadline: January 15

URL: <http://www.si.edu/ofg/fell.htm>

Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program Persons interested in conducting research at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (see separate listing) should apply to that unit directly.

Postdoctoral and Senior Fellowships - Postdoctoral Fellowships of three to twelve months are available for scholars who have held the doctoral degree or equivalent for fewer than seven years as of the application deadline.

Senior Fellowships of three to twelve months are available for scholars who have held the doctoral degree or equivalent for more than seven years as of the application deadline. Applications for senior fellowships may be made up to eighteen months in advance. Stipends for senior fellowships are the same as for the postdoctoral program, but the Smithsonian's stipend may be matched by other sources of funding such as a sabbatical salary.

Stipends:

Senior and Postdoctoral - \$42,000 per year Earth and Planetary Sciences Senior and Postdoctoral - \$47,000 per year Predoctoral - \$27,000 per year

Deadline: January 15th (postmark) for awards to begin on or after June 1st For more information see the previous section 'Information for Applying to the Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program.'

Smithsonian Postgraduate Fellowships in Conservation of Museum Collections Program These fellowships are offered to recent graduates of masters programs in art conservation or the equivalent or conservation scientists, including those at the postdoctoral level, who wish to conduct research and gain further training in Smithsonian conservation laboratories for a period of one year.

Additional facilities may be available to museum or archives fellows for analytical work at the Museum Conservation Institute (MCI).

Term(s): The fellowship begins on or after June 1st

Stipend: A stipend of \$32,000 is being offered plus allowances.

Deadline(s): January 15

Contact:

Office of Fellowships
Smithsonian Institution
470 L'Enfant Plaza SW Suite 7102
MRC 902 PO Box 37012

Washington, D.C. 20013-7012

Phone: 202-633-7070

Email: siofg@si.edu

<http://www.si.edu/ofg/Applications/CFELL/CFELLapp.htm>

Latino Studies Fellowship Program

The Latino Studies Fellowship Program provides opportunities to US Latino/a predoctoral students and postdoctoral and senior scholars to pursue research topics that relate to Latino art, culture, and history. Interdisciplinary subjects are encouraged and can be undertaken at more than one of the Smithsonian museums and/or research units, and advised by one or more of the Smithsonian research staff members.

This program differs from the Smithsonian Institution Fellowship Program. It is intended to broaden and increase the body of Latino related research that is being conducted at the Smithsonian Institution. While not a condition of the award, fellows are invited to pursue a portion of their project in the field: at other museums or research facilities, as well as in communities where primary data can be collected. A research and travel allowance will be made available to cover additional costs of spending up to one third of the fellowship tenure away from the Smithsonian, if appropriate and necessary, but not at the fellow's home institution.

Term: Fellowships are available for 3 to 12 months.

Stipend: Senior and Postdoctoral - \$42,000 per year Predoctoral - \$27,000 per year

Deadline: January 15th (postmark) for awards to begin on or after June 1st

Applicants are urged to apply concurrently to all other SI programs for which they may be eligible.

The Smithsonian American Art Museum And Its Renwick Gallery

Fellowship opportunities in American Art

The Smithsonian American Art Museum and its Renwick Gallery invite applications for research fellowships in art and visual culture of the United States. Fellowships are residential and support full-time independent and dissertation research

The collection of the Smithsonian American Art Museum spans the nation's artistic heritage, representing outstanding visual accomplishments from the seventeenth century to the present day. Comprising more than 40,000 objects, this unparalleled collection includes special strengths in nineteenth-century landscape painting, American impressionism, twentieth-century realism, New Deal works, photography and graphic art, folk art, Latino art, and African American art. It is housed in a recently renovated National Historic Landmark building, shared by the National Portrait Gallery and the Archives of American Art, where the expansive holdings of the Luce Foundation Center for American Art can be accessed on a daily basis. American craft is featured in the Renwick Gallery, a curatorial department of the Museum located across from the White

House in a restored building designed in 1858 by James Renwick. The gallery's permanent collection includes works in glass, ceramic, wood, fiber, and metal.

Each scholar is provided a carrel in the Fellowship Office located across the street from the Museum. Available research resources there include a 180,000-volume library that specializes in American art, history, and biography; the Archives of American Art; and the graphics collections of SAAM and NPG; as well as a variety of image collections and research databases. Conveniently located in downtown Washington, D.C., the Museum and Fellowship Office are a short walk from other Smithsonian museums and libraries, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and the National Gallery of Art. During their stay at the Smithsonian American Art Museum, scholars will be part of one of the nation's oldest and most distinguished fellowship programs in American art, and will have the opportunity to attend a wide variety of lectures, symposiums, and professional workshops. Short research trips are also possible.

A variety of research fellowships are offered, including a number of named fellowships:

The Terra Foundation for American Art Fellowships seek to foster a cross-cultural dialogue about the history of art of the United States. They support work by scholars from abroad who are researching American art or by U.S. scholars, especially those who are investigating international contexts for American art. Postdoctoral and senior Terra fellows are eligible for a substantial stipend supplement to assist with research, relocation, and housing costs.

The Douglass Foundation Fellowship in American Art is given for scholarly research in American art.

The Patricia and Phillip Frost Fellowship is offered to support research in American art and visual culture.

The James Renwick Fellowship in American Craft is available for research in American studio crafts or decorative arts from the nineteenth century to the present.

The Sara Roby Fellowship in Twentieth-Century American Realism is awarded to a scholar whose research topic is in the area of American realism.

The Joshua C. Taylor Fellowship is supported by alumni and friends of the fellowship program.

The Wyeth Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship is awarded for the advancement and completion of a doctoral dissertation that concerns the traditions of American art.

Only one application is necessary; applicants will automatically be considered in all relevant award categories. Applicants will be evaluated based on the quality of the proposed research project, academic standing, scholarly qualifications, and experience. The project's compatibility with the Museum's collections, facilities, staff, and programs will also be considered. A committee of curators and historians will review the applications.

All applicants are strongly encouraged to discuss their research proposals with potential Smithsonian advisors before submitting applications. For research consultation, contact: Dr. Cynthia Mills at (202) 633-8354 or millsc@si.edu; or or Dr. Eleanor Harvery at harveye@si.edu.

Term: Standard term of residency is twelve months, but shorter terms will be considered.
Stipend: The stipend for a one-year predoctoral fellowship is \$27,000, plus research and travel allowances. The stipend for a one-year postdoctoral or senior fellowship is \$42,000, plus research and travel allowances. Stipends are prorated for periods of less than twelve months.

Deadline: January 15 is the application deadline for fellowships to begin on or after June 1, 2010.

Contact:

Amelia Goerlitz, Fellowship Program Coordinator Smithsonian American Art Museum
PO Box 37012 MRC 970 Washington, D.C. 20013-7012

Phone: (202) 633-8353

Fax: (202) 633-8372

Email: AmericanArtFellowships@si.edu

AmericanArt.si.edu/fellowships

ΝΕΑ ΠΡΟΚΗΡΥΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΑΣΕΠ ΓΙΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΤΑΚΤΙΚΩΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ 6Κ/2009

Σας ενημερώνουμε ότι στάλθηκε στήλη σήμερα στο Εθνικό Τυπογραφείο για δημοσίευση η προκήρυξη **6Κ/2009** του ΑΣΕΠ, που αφορά την πλήρωση με σειρά προτεραιότητας **πεντακοσίων ενενήντα οκτώ (598)** θέσεων τακτικού προσωπικού σε διάφορους φορείς του δημόσιου τομέα, μεταξύ άλλων και στο ΥΠΠΟ, όπου **ζητούνται Συντηρητές Αρχαιοτήτων Πανεπιστημιακής(ΠΕ) και Τεχνολογικής (ΤΕ) Εκπαίδευσης και Αρχαιολογίας**.

Οι θέσεις ανά Νομαρχία, φορέα και κλάδο/ειδικότητα της ως άνω προκήρυξης έχουν καταχωριστεί στην ιστοσελίδα του ΑΣΕΠ.

<http://www.asep.gr/asep/site/home.csp?tabId=0&lcmenuId=lc1>

**ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ ΣΥΝΤΗΡΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΓΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ
ΤΡΙΤΟΒΑΘΜΙΑΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ**

www.ssaette.gr, Ταχ. Θυρίδα 4085, Αθήνα 102 10 ΤΗΛ: 2103234749, 6977323168
(Καρπάθου Ειρήνη)

YALE UNIVERSITY, BEINECKE RARE BOOK AND MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY SHORT-TERM VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Deadline: December 15

URL: <http://www.library.yale.edu/beinecke/brbleduc/brblapplyvisiting.html>

The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library offers short-term fellowships to support visiting scholars pursuing post-doctoral or equivalent research in its collections. Students enrolled in degree programs are ineligible. The fellowships pay for travel costs to and from New Haven and a living allowance of \$4,000 per month, and are designed to provide access to the library for scholars who live outside the greater New Haven area. Normally granted for one month, fellowships must be taken up between September 1, 2010 and May 31, 2011. Recipients are expected to be in residence during the period of their award and are encouraged to participate in the activities of Yale University.

Successful applicants normally explain in extensive and specific detail the relationship of the Beinecke collections to their project and its significance within the larger field of scholarly concern. Most of the holdings of the Beinecke Library in printed materials are described in Orbis, the online catalogue of Yale University Library. Early manuscripts and modern archives are described in detailed finding aids available via the internet. Books and manuscripts at Yale have been extensively described since 1926 in the Yale University Library Gazette, which is available in many libraries.

All application items must be received by December 15, 2009.

For essential information about our Express Mail address and acceptable ways to send your application material to Beinecke, please consult our Frequently Asked Questions page.

Applicants are asked to submit the following items to the Director of the Beinecke Library:

an application form

a curriculum vitae

a brief research proposal (1,200 word maximum) two confidential letters of recommendation sent to the Beinecke Director, specifically addressing the merits of the proposed fellowship project (dossier letters will not effectively support your application) Sealed, signed, confidential letters can be included in your application packet or sent directly from the recommenders If you wish to receive confirmation that your application material has been received, please include a self-addressed, stamped postcard with your materials Awards will be announced in March following the application deadline.

All application material, including letters of recommendation, should be addressed to the Director of the Beinecke Library and sent to the following address:

Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library

Yale University
P.O. Box 208240 New Haven,
Connecticut 06520-8240

For more information about application procedures, requirements, eligibility, or scheduling the fellowship period, please consult the updated Frequently Asked Questions page.

You may also send inquiries by email to Beinecke.Fellowships@yale.edu or call 203-432-2956.

AMERICAN-BULGARIAN COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS

Dear Colleagues,

Please, find below the calls for proposals for the America for Bulgaria Foundation Programs in Archaeology. Here below I give you the main text of the programs.

The programs promote American-Bulgarian collaborative archaeological projects and a fellowship in archaeology. All qualified candidates are welcome to apply.

Best regards,

Dr. Nikola Theodossiev
Associate Academic Director
American Research Center in Sofia
<http://www.einaudi.cornell.edu/arcs/>

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The America for Bulgaria Foundation invites proposals for the International Collaborative Archaeological and Bioarchaeological Research Program (ICAB).

Program Description

The program promotes international collaboration between scholars from Bulgaria, the US, and other nations, especially the Balkans. The intent of ICAB is to fund archaeological and bioarchaeological research, including field work, museum and/or laboratory research. The program strongly encourages proposals from researchers interested in employing and developing innovative analytical techniques that will advance the scientific study of the human past.

The program requires that Bulgarian and American researchers serve as co-Primary Investigators (PIs) on the grant. The American PI must apply through an accredited US institution to which the award will be granted.

That institution will be responsible for financial oversight of the grant.

Requests for funding must be in US Dollars and should not under normal circumstances exceed \$50,000 for one year. Requests for funding smaller projects are especially welcome. ICAB does not provide funds to support the following:

-Tuition for students obtaining degrees; -Travel or maintenance for children or spouses of researchers; -Research expenses incurred before the date of a grant; -General activities of other institutions or entities including "overhead expenses" or "indirect costs."

Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must meet all of the following eligibility requirements at the time of application:

The Bulgarian applicant must have a masters or doctoral degree and English proficiency. He or she must hold a position in a Bulgarian research institute, museum or university.

The American applicant must have a Ph.D. from an accredited university and hold a position in an accredited US institution, or be an advanced doctoral student in an accredited university. American doctoral students are required to apply as senior personnel with their dissertation advisor and a Bulgarian counterpart as the Primary Investigators. Applications should be made through an institution to which the grant can be awarded, and which will assume financial oversight of the award.

Additional Information

http://fm1.fieldmuseum.org/aa/staff_page.cgi?staff=wparkinson&id=715

***PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT THE AMERICA FOR BULGARIA FOUNDATION
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE FIELD MUSEUM
OF NATURAL HISTORY***

The America for Bulgaria Foundation and the Anthropology Department at The Field Museum invite proposals for the America for Bulgaria Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship starting in the fall of 2010.

Program Description

This program is intended for scholars who recently obtained their Ph.D. in archaeology or bioarchaeology to conduct postdoctoral research in residence at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, IL. The program strongly encourages proposals from researchers interested in employing and developing innovative analytical techniques that will advance the scientific study of the human past. The fellowship supplies salary, benefits, and a small research stipend for one academic year (9 months). During the duration of the fellowship the Fellow will have the opportunity to implement and carry out their own postdoctoral research, which should result in major publications. In conjunction with their independent research, the Fellow also is expected to assist with the establishment and implementation of a formal procedure for funding international collaborative archaeological and bioarchaeological research and archaeological site and museum preservation and conservation programs through ABF.

The ideal candidate will be a Bulgarian native who has obtained their Ph.D. within the last ten years and who plans to continue their academic research in Bulgaria. Non-Bulgarian scholars whose research centers on the Balkan region also are welcome to apply. Especially welcome are proposals that seek to take advantage of the various resources and facilities available at The Field Museum and elsewhere in the Chicagoland area.

The fellowship provides a salary of \$40,000 per academic year plus benefits, as well as an additional \$2,000 for research expenses.

Eligibility Requirements

Applicants must demonstrate that they will have completed all requirements for the Ph.D., including the filing of the dissertation, prior to the beginning of the tenure of the fellowship. Advanced proficiency in English must also be demonstrated.

Additional Information

http://fm1.fieldmuseum.org/aa/staff_page.cgi?staff=wparkinson&id=713

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ - ANNOUNCEMENTS

ΑΕΓΕΑΝ ΜΙΝΩΑΝ 3D GIS PROJECT

Dear All,

This is to announce the major new release of "The Archaeological Sites of the Aegean Minoans" - a three-dimensional (3D) GIS mapping of the Minoans in the Aegean Sea area based on Google Earth. While this is an ongoing project and we are always looking to improve it, thanks to contributing scholars and public volunteers it is by far the most comprehensive and accurate mapping of its kind ever made and includes the sites and geographical features listed below.

Please make sure you have downloaded the free version of Google Earth: [Download Google Earth](#)

Best Regards,

W. Sheppard Baird
www.MinoanAtlantis.com

[ETANA ABZU Record Number: 20688](#)
Electronic Tools and Ancient Near Eastern Archives

[Google Earth Community Website](#) - The latest version of the Aegean Minoan 3D GIS Project is always available on this website and can be previewed and/or downloaded from the "Attachments" section at the end of the Site list.

"The Archaeological Sites of the Aegean Minoans"

234 Minoan Archaeological Sites and Geographical Features

Aegean - Peak Sanctuaries:

- Kea, Troullos 45
- Kythira, Agios Georgios 373

Aegean - Sites:

- Chios, Emporio
- Kea, Ayia Irini
- Kos, Serayia
- Kythira, Kastri
- Kythnos, Skouries
- Lemnos, Koukonisi
- Lemnos, Poliochni
- Lesbos, Thermi
- Milos, Phylakopi
- Paros, Paroikia
- Paros, Prodromos
- Rhodes, Asomatos Kremastis

- Rhodes, Ialysos
- Rhodes, Trianda
- Samothrace, Mikro Vouni
- Thera (Santorini), Akrotiri

Anatolia - Sites:

- Çeşme - Bağlararası
- Iasos
- Knidos
- Liman Tepe
- Miletus
- Troy

Crete - Caves:

- Agios Charalambos
- Amnissos (Eileithyia)
- Aphenidis Christos
- Arkalochori
- Arkoudiotissa
- Gerani
- Idaean
- Kamares
- Liliano
- Mameloukou Trypa
- Melidoni
- Milatos
- Patsos
- Pelekita
- Phaneromeni
- Psychro
- Sentoni Zoniana
- Skoteino
- Stravomyti
- Trapeza Tylissou
- Trapeza Tzermiadon
- Tsoutsouros

Crete - Geography:

- Ha Gorge
- Imbros Gorge
- Kamares Gorge
- Kourtalioitiko Gorge
- Lassithi Plateau
- Lassithiotika Ori (Dikti) Mountains
- Lefka Ori (White) Mountains
- Mesara Plain
- Mt. Dikte 2115
- Mt. Pachnes 2432
- Mt. Psiloritis (Ida) 2435
- Nidha Plateau

- Ornon Mountains
- Psiloritis Mountains
- Samaria Gorge
- Tallaia Mountains
- Therissou Gorge
- Thripti Mountains
- Zakros Gorge of the Dead
- Ziros Plateau

Crete - Neo-Palatial Villas:

Palatial:

- Ayia Triadha
- Knossos - Little Palace
- Knossos - Royal Villa
- Malia - Epsilon House
- Zakros - House A

Urban:

- Kommos - North House
- Mochlos - House C
- Palaikastro - Building One
- Petras - House One
- Pseira - Plateia House
- Stavromenos
- Tylissos - House A

Rural:

- Achladia
- Amnissos - House of Lilies
- Apodoulou
- Ayios Georgios (Prophitis Elias)
- Azokeramos
- Chondros
- Epano Zakros
- Kannia (Mitropolis)
- Kastelli - Pediada
- Klimataria-Manares
- Makriyalos
- Monastiraki
- Myrtos-Pyrgos - Villa
- Nerokourou
- Nipiditos
- Nirou Khani
- Pitsidias
- Plati
- Prassa
- Sklavokambos
- Syme - Building S
- Vasiliki - Villa

- Vathypetro
- Vrysses
- Xeri Kara
- Zominthos
- Zou

Crete - Palaces:

- Archanes
- Galatas
- Gournia
- Knossos
- Kydonia (Chania)
- Malia
- Malia - Mu Quarter
- Phaistos
- Zakros

Crete - Peak Sanctuaries:

Proto-Palatial Only:

- Aghia Kyriaki Gremnakas 133
- Aghios Mamas Kopida 944
- Anatoli Pandotinou Korifi 402
- Atsipadhes Korakias 682
- Demati 608
- Ephendi Christou 128
- Etiani Kephala 710
- Gonies Filiromos 768
- Gournia - South Hill 128
- Kalamaki 159
- Kastellos Koupa 1167
- Keria 1185
- Korakomouri 183
- Korfi tou Mare 784
- Liliano 538
- Mavrou Korifi 902
- Maza 448
- Modi 504
- Piskokephalo 83
- Plakias Paligremnos 192
- Preveli Korifi 371
- Profitis Elias 78
- Spili Vorizi 788
- Tapes Pano Kastello 1067
- Thylakas 495
- Trochilas Faneromeni 35
- Xerokambos Vigla 173
- Xykephalo 731
- Zakros Vigla 683
- Ziros Plagia 805

Proto & Neo-Palatial:

- Karfi 1073
- Kofinas 1166
- Petsofas 231
- Prinias 768
- Traostalos 495
- Tylissos Pyrgos 670
- Vrysinas 827
- Youkhtas 783

Crete - Sites:

- Adromili
- Aghia Kyriaki
- Aghia Pelagia
- Alagni
- Amadou Kastellakia
- Amnissos
- Anemospilia
- Armeni
- Avdou
- Ayia Photia
- Chamaizi
- Choiromandres
- Chrysokamino
- Chrysolakkos
- Fournou Korifi
- Galeni
- Gazi
- Gortyn
- Gouves
- Heraklion
- Itanos
- Kalathiana
- Kalo Horio
- Kardamoutsas
- Karfi
- Katsamba
- Katsounaki
- Kavousi
- Kefalia
- Kommos
- Kritsa
- Kroussonas
- Larani
- Lastros
- Lebena
- Lithines
- Lyktos
- Mochlos

- Mourakia
- Myrtos-Pyrgos
- Neapoli
- Palaikastro
- Papadiokambos
- Papoura
- Petras
- Pinakiano
- Plakias
- Poros Herakleiou
- Pressos
- Preveli
- Priniatikos Pyrgos
- Pseira
- Sissi - Kephala Hill
- Sitia
- Skhinia
- Stylos
- Syme
- Trypiti
- Troullos
- Tylissos
- Vasiliki
- Vitsila
- Voni
- Xida
- Ziros

Crete - Tholos Tombs:

- Apesokari
- Apodoulou
- Armeni
- Ayios Kyrillos
- Kamilari
- Koumasa
- Krasi
- Nea Roumata
- Odigitria
- Papoura
- Phourni
- Phylaki
- Platanos
- Stylos
- Yerokambos

Greece - Sites:

- Aghios Stephanos
- Kolonna

INTERNET SITES

AWOL - THE ANCIENT WORLD ONLINE

Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A and M University: Alumni Theses and Dissertations
Open Access Journal: INA Quarterly
Open Access Newsletters:
Association of Ancient Historians Newsletter

Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A and M University: Alumni Theses and Dissertations

Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A and M University: Alumni Theses and Dissertations

Adams, Robert

M.A. 1985

Construction and Qualitative Analysis of a Sewn Boat of the Western Indian Ocean

Amer, Christopher

M.A. 1986

Construction of the Brown Bay Vessel

Atauz, Ayse

Ph.D. 2004

Trade, piracy, and naval warfare in the central Mediterranean: the maritime history and archaeology of Malta

Bachhuber, Christoph

M.A. 2003

Aspects of Late Helladic sea trade

Baker, James

M.A. 1992

Computers and Nautical Archaeology: Characterization of the C.S.S. Georgia Wreck Site

Baldwin, Elizabeth Robinson

M.A. 1997

The Reconstruction of the Lake Champlain Sidewheel Steamer Champlain II

Batchvarov, Kroum N.

M.A. 2002

The Framing of Seventeenth-Century Men-of-War in England and Other Northern European Countries

Borgens, Amy

M.A. 2004

Analysis of the Pass Cavallo Shipwreck Assemblage, Matagorda Bay, Texas

Bratten, John

Ph.D. 1997

The Continental Gondola Philadelphia

Brenni, Gianmarco

M.A. 1985

The Dolia and the Sea-Borne Commerce of Imperial Rome

Brigadier, Sar

AM.A. 2002

The Artifact Assemblage From the Pepper Wreck: An Early Seventeenth Century Portuguese East-Indiaman That Wrecked in the Tagus River

Buford, Valerie

M.A. 2000

The Militia of the Seas: A Guide to the Confederate Privateers of the American Civil War, 1861-1865

Carter, Brinnen

M.A. 1995

Armament Remains from His Majesty's Sloop

Cassavoy, Ken

M.A. 1985

The Gaming Pieces from the Glass Wreck at Serce Limani, Turkey

Castro, Luis Filipe Viera de

Ph.D. 2001

The Pepper Wreck: A Portuguese Indiaman at the Mouth of the Tagus River

Charlton, William H.

M.A. 1996

Rope and the Art of Knot-Tying in the Seafaring of the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean

Claesson, Stefan H.

M.A. 1998

Annabella: A North American Coasting Vessel

Clifford, Sheila A.

M.A. 1993

An Analysis of the Port Royal Shipwreck and Its Role in the Maritime History of Seventeenth-Century Port Royal, Jamaica

Coggeshall, James

M.A. 1997

The Fireship and Its Role in the Royal Navy

Coke, BobbyeJo Evon

M.A. 2004

Conservation of Waterlogged Linoleum

Cook, Christopher J.

M.A. 2001

Maritimity in Prehistoric Scandinavia: Cognitive Domain Formation and the Reconstruction of a Mesolithic Mindset

Cook, Gregory

M.A. 1997

The Readers Point Vessel: Hull Analysis of an Eighteenth-Century Merchant Sloop Excavated in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica

Corder, Catharine

M.A. 2007

La Belle: Rigging in the Days of the Sprintsail Topmast, A Reconstruction of a Seventeenth-Century Ship's Rig

Cowin, Margaret

M.A. 1986

Artifacts Recovered off the Southwestern Turkish Coast by Institute of Nautical Archaeology Shipwreck Surveys in 1973 and 1980

Cozzi, Joseph R.

Ph.D. 2000

The Lake Champlain Sailing Canal Boat

Creasman, Pearce Paul

M.A. 2007

The Cairo Dahshur Boats

Crisman, Kevin

M.A. 1984

The Eagle: An American Brig on Lake Champlain During the War of 1812

Custer, Katie

M.A. 2004

Wrought Iron Hand Tools from the Underwater Archaeological Excavations of Colonial Port Royal, Jamaica, C. 1692

Danis, Doreen

M.A. 2002

An Analysis of Galley Ware from a Ninth-Century Shipwreck at Bozburun, Turkey

Darrington, Glenn P.

M.A. 1994

Analysis and Reconstruction of Impermanent Structures of the 17th and 18th Centuries

Darroch, Alison

M.A. 1986

The Visionary Shadow: A Description and Analysis of the Armaments Aboard the Santo Antonio de Tanna

Davis, Danny L.

M.A. 2001

Navigation in the Ancient Eastern Mediterranean

Dewolf, Helen C.

Ph.D. 1998

Chinese Porcelain and Seventeenth-Century Port Royal, Jamaica

Donachie, Madeleine

Ph.D. 2001

Household Ceramics at Port Royal, Jamaica, 1655-1692: The Building 4/5 Assemblage

Doyle, Noreen

M.A. 1998

Iconography and the Interpretation of Ancient Egyptian Watercraft

Emery, Eric

M.A. 2003

The Last of Mr. Brown's Mosquito Fleet: A History and Archaeology of the American Row Galley Allen on Lake Champlain, 1814 - 1825

Erwin, Gail

M.A. 1994

Personal Possessions from the H.M.S. Boscawen: Life on Board a Mid Eighteenth-century Warship During the French and Indian War

Feulner, Mark A.

M.A. 2002

An Analysis of Iron Goods Recovered from La Salle's Belle

Fitzgerald, Michael

M.A. 1995

A Roman Wreck at Caesarea Maritima, Israel: A Comparative Study of Its Hull and Equipment

Flanigan, Alan T.

M.A. 1999

The Rigging Material from Boscawen: Setting the Sails of a Mid-Eighteenth-Century Warship during the French and Indian War

Flynn, Peter E.

M.A. 2006

H.M.S. Pallas: Historical Reconstruction of an 18th-Century Royal Navy Frigate

Fox, Georgia L.

M.A. 1991

The Bronze Age Objects from Tel Nami, Israel: Their Conservation and Implications for Ancient Metallurgy in the Eastern Mediterranean

Fox, Georgia L.

Ph.D. 1998

The Study and Analysis of the Kaolin Clay Tobacco Pipe Collection from the Seventeenth-Century Archaeological Site of Port Royal, Jamaica

Fraga, Tiago

M.A. 2007

Santo Antonio de Tanna: Story and Reconstruction

Franklin, Carol

M.A. 1985

Caulking Techniques in Northern and Central European Ships and Boats:
1500 BC - AD 1940

Franklin, Marianne

M.A. 1992

Wrought Iron Hand Tools in Port Royal, Jamaica: A Study Based Upon a Collection of the Tools recovered from Archaeological Excavations and on Tools Listed in the Probate Inventories of Colonial Port Royal, c. 1692

Franklin, Marianne

Ph.D. 2005

Blood and Water; The Archaeological Excavation and Historical Analysis of the Wreck of the Industry, A North-American Transport Sloop Chartered by the British Army at the End of the Seven Years War: British Colonial Navigation and Trade to Supply Spanish Florida in the Eighteenth Century

Garcia, Gustavo Adolfo

M.A. 2005

The Rincón Astrolabe Shipwreck

Garigen, Lis

AM.A. 1991

Description and Analysis of Seventeenth-Century Flintlock Pistols from Pedro Bank, Jamaica

Garver, Elizabeth

M.A. 1993

Byzantine Amphoras of the Ninth through Thirteenth Centuries in the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology

Geannette, Mark

M.A. 1983

Mast Step and Keelson: The Early Development of a Shipbuilding Technology

Goelet, Michael

M.A. 1986

The Careening and Bottom Maintenance of Wooden Sailing Vessels

Gotelipe-Miller, Shirley

M.A. 1990

Pewter and Pewterers from Port Royal, Jamaica: Flatware Before 1692 Grant, David

M.A. 1996 Tools from the French and Indian War Sloop Boscawen

Grieco, Glenn

M.A. 2003

Modeling la Belle: A Reconstruction of a Seventeenth-Century Light Frigate

Hailey, Tommy I.

Ph.D. 1994

The Analysis of 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-Century Ceramics from Port Royal, Jamaica for Lead Release: A Study in Archaeotoxicology

Haldane, Cheryl W.

M.A. 1984

The Dashur Boats

Haldane, Cheryl W.

Ph.D. 1993

Ancient Egyptian Hull Construction

Haldane, David

M.A. 1984

The Wooden Anchor

Hall, Jerome

Ph.D. 1996

A Seventeenth-Century Northern European Merchant Shipwreck in Monte Cristi Bay, Dominican Republic

Halpern, Michael

M.A. 1985

The Origins of the Carolinian Sidereal Compass

Harpster, Matthew B.

Ph.D. 2005

A Re-Assembly and Reconstruction of the 9th Century A.D. Vessel Wrecked off the Coast of Bozburun, Turkey

Hartmann, Mark

Ph.D. 1996

The Development of Watercraft In The Prehistoric Southeastern United States

Hazlett, Alexander D.

Ph.D. 2007

The Nao of the Livro Nautico: Reconstructing a Sixteenth Century Indiaman from Texts

Hedrick, David

Ph.D. 1998

The Investigation of the Caney Creek Shipwreck Archaeological Site 41MG32

Heidtke, Kenan P.

M.A. 1992

Jamaican Red Clay Tobacco Pipes

Herron, Richard

Ph.D. 1998

The Development of Asian Watercraft: From the Prehistoric Era to the Advent of European Colonization

Hirschfeld, Nicolle

M.A. 1990

Incised Marks on Late Helladic and Late Minoan III Pottery

Hitchcock, Peter W.

M.A. 2002

Intelligent Whale: A Historical and Archaeological Analysis of an American Civil War Submersible

Hocker, Frederick

Ph.D. 1991

The Development of a Bottom-Based Shipbuilding Tradition in Northwestern Europe and the New World

Hoskins, Sar

AM.A. 2003

16th Century Cast-Bronze Ordnance at the Museu de Angra do Heroismo

Hoyt, Steven

M.A. 1986

An Empirical System for the Identification of Smooth Bore, Case Iron Cannon

Hundley, Paul

M.A. 1980

The Construction of the Griffon Cove Wreck

Indruszewski, George

M.A. 1996

A Comparative Analysis of Early Medieval Shipwrecks from the Southern Shores of the Baltic Sea

Ingram, Rebecca S.

M.A. 2005

Faience and Glass Beads From the Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Uluburun

Inoue, Takahiko

M.A. 1991

A Nautical Archaeological Study of Kublai Khan's Fleets

James, Stephen

M.A. 1985

The Analysis of the Conde de Tolosa and the Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe Olive Jar Assemblage

Jobling, Harold James

M.A. 1993

The History and Development of English Anchors ca. 1550 to 1850

Johnson, David A.

M.A. 2001

Port Royal, Jamaica, and the Slave Trade

Jones, Michael R.

M.A. 2007

Oxhide Ingots, Copper Production, and the Mediterranean Trade in Copper and Other Metals in the Bronze Age

Jones, Toby Nephi

M.A. 2004

The Mica shipwreck: Deepwater nautical archaeology in the Gulf of Mexico

Kampbell, Sarah

M.A. 2007

The Pantano Longarini Shipwreck: A Reanalysis

Kane, Adam I.

M.A. 2001

The Western River Steamboat: Structure and Machinery, 1811 to 1860

Kane, Timothy J.

M.A. 2006

Influence and Evolution: The Development of the Batten Lug Sail

Lakey, Denise

M.A. 1987

Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Cadiz: A Catalog of Historically Documented Wrecks from the Fifteenth Through the Nineteenth Centuries

Lamb, William

M.A. 1988

The Provenance of the Stone Ballast from the Molasses Reef Wreck

Lang, Shelley

M.A. 1986

The Mittie Stephens: A Sidewheel Steamboat on the Inland Rivers, 1863-1869
Leidwanger, Justin M.A. 2006 Results of the First Two Season of Underwater Surveys at Episkopi Bay and Akrotiri, Cyprus

Leshikar, Margaret

M.A. 1993

The 1794 Wreck of the Ten Sail, Cayman Islands, British West Indies: A Historical Study and Archaeological Survey

Lessman, Anne W.

M.A. 1997

The Rhenish Stoneware from the Monte Cristi Shipwreck, Dominican Republic

CLevin, Joshua A.

M.A. 2006

Western Empire: The Deep Water Wreck of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Wooden Sailing Ship

Lin, Shih-Han Samuel

M.A. 2003

Lading of the Late Bronze Age ship at Uluburun

Lloyd, Manuel

AM.A. 1984

A Byzantine Shipwreck at Iskandil Burnu, Turkey: Preliminary Report

Lyon, Jerry

M.A. 1993

The Pottery from a Fifth Century B.C. Shipwreck at Ma'agan Michael, Israel

Mack, Joy Kitson-Mim

M.A. 1988

The Glass Beakers of the Eleventh-Century Serce Limani Shipwreck: A Preliminary Study

Makela, Tommi T.

M.A. 2002

Ships and Shipbuilding in Mesopotamia (CA. 3000-2000 B.C.)

Margariti, Roxani Eleni

M.A. 1998

The Seytan Deresi Wreck and the Minoan Connection in the Eastern Aegean

Mark, Samuel

M.A. 1993

A Study of Possible Trade Routes Between Egypt and Mesopotamia, ca. 3500-3100 B.C.

Mark, Samuel

Ph.D. 2000

Homeric Seafaring

Marquez, Carmen

M.A. 1995

Cultural Contributions to the Island of St. John, United States Virgin Islands; Underwater Historical Archaeology at Cruz Bay

Matthews, Sheil

A.M.A. 1983

The Rig of the Eleventh-Century Ship at Serce Liman, Turkey

McClenaghan, Patrici

A.M.A. 1988

Drinking Glasses from Port Royal, Jamaica, Circa 1660-1850: A Study of Styles and Usage.

McDermott, Brendan J.

M.A. 1998

English and American Shipboard Carpenters.ca. 1725-1825

McLaughlin, Kathleen

M.A. 1992

Two Eighteenth-Century Prams from the Ijsselmeer Polders.

McLaughlin, Scott A.

M.A. 2000

History Told from the Depths of Lake Champlain: 1992-1993 Fort Ticonderoga-Mount Independence Submerged Cultural Resource Survey

Merwin, Daria E.

M.A. 2000

Gilbert M. Smith, Master Boatbuilder of Long Island, New York

Miller, Mason D.

M.A. 2001

Nova Virgem: The Story of a Nineteenth-Century Brazilian Slave Smuggler

Miyashita, Hiroaki

M.A. 2006

Ancient Ships of Japan

Monroe, Christopher

M.A. 1990

The Boatbuilding Industry of New Kingdom Egypt

Moore, Charles

M.A. 1993

Salmon Fishing Boats of the North American Pacific Coast in the Era of Oar and Sail

Morden, Margaret

M.A. 1982

The Glass Lamps from the 11th-Century Shipwreck at Serce Liman, Turkey

Mott, Lawrence V.

M.A. 1990

The Development of the Rudder, 100-1600 A.D.: A Technological Tale

Myers, Mark

M.A. 1987

The Evolution of Hull Design in Sixteenth-Century English Ships of War

Neyland, Robert

M.A. 1990

The Lyon Creek Boat Remains

Neyland, Robert

Ph.D. 1994

A Study of the Cultural Adaptation in Pram-Class Boatbuilding in the Netherlands

Nowak, Troy J.

M.A. 2006

Archaeological Evidence for Ship Eyes: An Analysis of Their Form and Function

Oertling, Thomas

M.A. 1984

The History and Development of Ships' Bilge Pumps, 1500-1840

Olsen, Carol

M.A. 1984

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Figure Heads from the Mystic Seaport Museum Collection

Oron, Asaf

M.A. 2001

The Athlit Ram: Classical and Hellenistic Bronze Casting Technology

Parrent, James

M.A. 1983

The Conservation of Waterlogged Wood Using Sucrose

Parrent, James

Ph.D. 1990

Management of Historic Ship Archaeological Sites in the Caribbean

Peachey, Claire

M.A. 1995

Terebinth Resin in Antiquity: Possible Uses in the Late Bronze Age Aegean Region

Pedersen, Ralph

M.A. 1991

Waterschip NZ42i: A Late Medieval Fishing Vessel from Flevoland, The Netherlands

Pridemore, Matthew

M.A. 1996

The Form, Function, and Interrelationships of Naval Rams: A Study of Naval Rams from Antiquity

Pulak, Cemalettin

M.A. 1987

A Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Ulu Burun: Preliminary Analysis (1984-1985 Excavation Campaigns)

Pulak, Cemalettin

Ph.D. 1996

Analysis of the Weight Assemblages from the Late Bronze Age Shipwrecks at Uluburun and Cape Gelidonya, Turkey

Quinn, Kendra L.

M.A. 1999

Shipboard Lighting: A.D. 400-1900

Randolph, Anthony M.A. 2003 The Analysis and Conservation of the Belle Footwear Assemblage

Ray, Lillian

M.A. 1992

Venetian Ships and Seafaring Up to the Nautical Revolution: A Study Based on Artistic Representations of Ships and Boats Before ca. 1450

Renner, Mary Ann

M.A. 1987

Eighteenth-Century Merchant Ship Interiors

Riess, Warren

M.A. 1980

The History of, and Search for, the Seventeenth Century Bristol Merchantman Angel Gabriel

Robinson, David S.

M.A. 1999

Indiana: The History and Archaeology of an Early Great Lakes Propeller

Rogers, Edward

M.A. 1996

An Analysis of Tomb Reliefs Depicting Boat Construction from the Old Kingdom Period in Egypt

Romey, Kristin

M.A. 2003

The Vogelbarke of Medinet Habu

Rosloff, Jay

M.A. 1986

The Water Street Ship: Preliminary Analysis of an Eighteenth-Century Merchant Ship's Bow

Royal, Jeffrey G.

Ph.D. 2002

The Development and Utilization of Ship Technology in the Roman World in Late Antiquity: Third to Seventh Century AD. Construction and Qualitative Analysis of a Sewn Boat of the Western Indian Ocean

Sabick, Christopher R.

M.A. 2004

His Majesty's Hired Transport Schooner Nancy

Scafuri, Michael P.

M.A. 2002

Byzantine Naval Power and Trade: The Collapse of the Western Frontier

Schwarz, George

M.A. 2008

The History and Development of Caravels

Shatto, Rahilla C.A.

M.A. 1998

Maritime Trade and Seafaring of the Precolumbian Maya

Shuey, Elisabeth

M.A. 1978

Underwater Survey and Excavation at the Ancient Port of Gravisca, Italy

Simmons, Joe John

M.A. 1985

The Development of External Sanitary Facilities Aboard Ships of the Fifteenth to Nineteenth Centuries

Slane, Dorothy

M.A. 1982

The History of the Anchorage at Serce Liman, Turkey

Smith, Mark

M.A. 1995

The Development of Maritime Trade between India and the West from c. 1000 to c. 120 B.C.

Smith, C.Wayne

Ph.D

1995

Analysis of the Weight Assemblage of Port Royal, Jamaica

Smith, Roger

M.A. 1981

The Maritime Heritage of the Cayman Islands: Contributions in Nautical Archaeology.

Sowden, Carrie E.

M.A. 2006

A Shipping Crate from the 1865 California Shipwreck Brother Jonathan:

Hardware from the Russel and Erwin Manufacturing Company

Steere, Alisa M.

M.A. 2005

The Evolution of Decorative Work on English Men-of-War From the 16th to the 19th Centuries

Stewart, David

M.A. 1997

Ravaging the Wine Dark Sea: Attacks on Crete by Sea Raiders during the Bronze Age

Stewart, David

Ph.D. 2004

'Rocks and storms I'll fear no more': Anglo-American maritime memorialization, 1700-1940

Swanick, Lois A.

M.A. 2005

An Analysis of Navigational Instruments in the Age of Exploration: 15th Century to Mid-17th Century

Thompson, Bruce

M.A. 1988

The Rigging of a 17th-Century Frigate at Mombasa, Kenya

Thornton, Dian

AM.A. 1992

The Probate Inventories of Port Royal, Jamaica

Tolson, Hawk

M.A. 1992

The Vernacular Watercraft of Isle Royale: A Western Lake Superior Boatbuilding Tradition

Trakadas, Athena L.

M.A. 1999

Skills as Tribute: Phoenician Sailors and Shipwrights in the Service of Neo Assyria

Trussell, Timothy

Ph.D. 2004

Artifacts of Ambition: How the Seventeenth-Century Middle Class at Port Royal Foreshadowed the Consumer Revolution.

Turner, Grace S. R.

M.A. 2004

Bahamian Ship Graffiti

Turner, Samuel

M.A. 1994

Saona Artillery: Implications for Inter-Island Trade and Shipboard Armaments in the First Half of the Sixteenth Century

van Alfen, Peter G.

M.A. 1995

A Restudy of the Cylindrical Amphoras from the Seventh-Century Yassi Ada Shipwreck

van de Moortel, Alydis

M.A. 1987

A Cog-Like Vessel from the Netherlands

VanHorn, Kellie Michelle

M.A. 2004

Eighteenth Century Colonial American Merchant Ship Construction

Vezeau, Susan

M.A. 2004

The Mepkin Abbey Shipwreck: Diving into Mepkin Plantation's Past.

Vinson, Stephen

M.A. 1987

Boats of Egypt Before the Old Kingdom

Wadley, Cathryn

M.A. 1985

Historical Analysis of Pewter Spoons Recovered from the Sunken City of Port Royal, Jamaica

Walker, Daniel

M.A. 2006

The Identity and Construction of Wreck Baker: A War of 1812 Royal Navy Frigate

Washburn, Erika L.

M.A. 1998

Linnet: The History and Archaeology of a Brig from the War of 1812 Webb, Thanos A.

M.A. 1999

Mesolithic Fishing and Seafaring in the Aegean

Weinstein, Eri

M.A. 1992

The Recovery and Analysis of Paleoethnobotanical Remains from an Eighteenth Century Shipwreck

West, Michael C.

M.A. 2005

An Intact Chest from the 1686 French Shipwreck La Belle, Matagorda Bay, Texas: Artifacts from the La Salle Colonization Expedition to the Spanish Sea

Wills, Richard K.

M.A. 2000

The Louisiana State Museum Vessel: A Historical and Archaeological Analysis of an American Civil War-Era Submersible Boat

Winslow, Debra Lynn

M.A. 2000

Analysis of the Hollowware Pewter From Port Royal, Jamaica

Woodward, Robyn

M.A. 1988

The Charles Cotter Collection: A Study of the Ceramic and Faunal Remains

Open Access Journal: INA Quarterly

Institute of Nautical Archaeology Quarterly

Open Access Newsletters: Association of Ancient Historians Newsletter

Association of Ancient Historians Newsletter

The Association of Ancient Historians was founded with two essential objectives. The first of these is to foster a regular forum for scholarly interaction among historians of the Ancient Mediterranean--especially among those who study the Greeks and Romans--and secondly, to do so in a manner that emphasizes collegiality and social interaction.

Please note that the program for the annual meeting is generally published in the Spring Newsletter each year.

Please visit the site: <http://ancientworldonline.blogspot.com/> [Go there for live links]

CSA NEWSLETTER, SEPTEMBER, 2009, **ISSUE -- VOLUME XXII, NO. 2 --**

Announcing that the September, 2009, issue -- Volume XXII, No. 2 -- of the _CSA Newsletter_ is now available at <http://csanet.org/newsletter/#fall09>

"Managing the Content of AutoCAD® Models with Layers"

Two views from two sets of needs -- and a hybrid. (Paul Blomerus and Harrison Eiteljorg, II) <http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0901.html>

"Review of the Kindle 2"

A new version deserves a new look. (Jocelyn Penny Small)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0902.html>

Web Site Review: Review of The Virtual Museum of Iraq A superb site with a problem pedigree. (Jack Cheng) <http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0903.html>

Web Site Review: The Internet History Sourcebooks Project A very helpful site for students -- and those who teach them. (Susan C. Jones)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0904.html>

"Susan C. Jones, With Thanks"

"Thank you" is woefully inadequate. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II)
<http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0905.html>

"Presenting Project Photographs on the Web"

Archiving and serving project photographs should not be this complicated. (Harrison Eiteljorg, II) <http://csanet.org/newsletter/fall09/nlf0906.html>

We realize that we missed September, but

ΝΕΕΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΙΣ – NEW PUBLICATIONS

METHODS FOR THE STUDY OF THE FIRST POTTERY PRODUCTIONS: CASE STUDIES FROM THE BALKANS AND THE LEVANT

Proceedings of the round table at Nanterre, Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie, 28th of February 2006. Laurence Astruc, Alain Gaulon and Laure Salanova (Eds.) Series: Internationale Archäologie - Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Symposium, Tagung, Kongress, 2009, 104 pages, 67 illustrations, 7 tables.

ISSN: 1434-6427
ISBN-13: 978-3-89646-442-2
ISBN-10: 3-89646-442-6
54,80 €

The conference publication contains a foreword of the editors and nine papers presented at a “table ronde” in the Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie at Nanterre on 28th Feb. 2006. The research areas widely differ as to geography, climate, conservation conditions, occupation, inhabitants, and chronology. In the Near East, coarse, plain pottery emerges as the ultimate element of the Neolithization process around 6900, while on the Balkans, richly decorated pottery was present from the very beginning and formed a fixed component of the „Neolithic package“, which set in around 6500. Apart from classical research topics such as typology and stylistic analysis the studies deal with technological questions from the obtaining of raw materials to the use of finished products, e.g. the selection of tempering materials, the fabrication of thrown and handmade pottery, decoration techniques, analyses of residues for the definition of function etc. Additionally, consideration is given to preconditions of pottery production, to the necessary expenditure of knowledge, skill, and time, to development tendencies, the social value of pottery as well as mechanisms of distribution, adoption, and imitation.

Marion Lichardus-Itten, La néolithisation des Balkans méridionaux vue à travers la céramique de Kovačevo Laure SALANOVA, La plus ancienne céramique bulgare (Kovačevo, Bulgarie): caractérisation technique, implications socio-culturelles Julien VIEUGUE, Sigrid MIRABEAU, Véronique WRIGHT, Céline CHADEFaux & Martine REGERT, Bone powder and animal fats contained in the ceramic vessels from the earliest Neolithic site of Bulgaria, Kovačevo (6200-5500 av. J.-C.) Zoï TSIRTONI, A question of status: interpreting ceramic variability in Early Neolithic Northern Greece Catherine PERLES, De la technologie céramique à la néolithisation de la Grèce Bonnie NILHMAN, Laurence ASTRUC & Alain GAULON, White ware – Near Eastern plaster container Marie LEMIERE, Early Neolithic pottery from the Near East: the question of temper and its implication Olivier NIEUWENHUYSE, The ‘painted pottery revolution’: emulation, ceramic innovation and the Early Halaf in northern Syria Walter CRUELLES, Nouvelles données sur les origines et le développement de la céramique Halaf en Syrie.

Editor: <http://www.vml.de/e/detail.php?ISBN=978-3-89646-442-2>

Jack M. Sasson

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, TN 37240

jack.m.sasson@vanderbilt.edu

Please visit the site: <http://www.vml.de/e/detail.php?ISBN=978-3-89646-442-2>

For abstracts go to:

[http://www.ifea-](http://www.ifea-istanbul.net/website/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1449&Itemid=905)

[istanbul.net/website/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1449&Itemid=](http://www.ifea-istanbul.net/website/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1449&Itemid=905)

[905](http://www.ifea-istanbul.net/website/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1449&Itemid=905) [Go there for abstracts]

**HIPPOCRATIC RECIPES: ORAL AND
WRITTEN TRANSMISSION OF
PHARMACOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN
FIFTH- AND FOURTH-CENTURY GREECE.
STUDIES IN ANCIENT MEDICINE 34,
LAURENCE M. V. TOTELIN**

Bryn Mawr Classical Review 2009.10.42

Laurence M. V. Totelin, *Hippocratic Recipes: Oral and Written Transmission of Pharmacological Knowledge in Fifth- and Fourth-Century Greece*. *Studies in Ancient Medicine* 34. Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2009.

Pp. xviii, 366. ISBN 9789004171541. \$179.00; €121.00.

Reviewed by Magali de Haro Sanchez, CeDoPaL, Université de Liège, Belgique (M.deHaroSanchez@ulg.ac.be) Word count: 2410 words

Auteur de deux articles dans le même domaine, " 'Mithradates'

Antidote: A Pharmacological Ghost", dans *Early Science and Medicine* 9 (2004), p. 1-19, et "Sex and Vegetables in the Hippocratic Gynaecological Treatises", dans *History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences* 38 (2007), p. 531-540, Laurence Totelin (L. T.), actuellement membre du Wellcome Trust Institute à l'Université de Cambridge, présente dans cet ouvrage les résultats de sa thèse de doctorat soutenue en 2006 à l'University College de Londres. Comme elle le souligne (p. 2-3), il s'agit de la première étude entièrement consacrée aux recettes hippocratiques depuis l'ouvrage *Studien zur altorientalischen und griechischen Heilkunde: Therapie - Arzneibereitung - Rezeptstruktur* (Wiesbaden, 1974), de D. Goltz qui, souvent critiquée pour y avoir mêlé les cultures, avait pourtant entrepris la démarche novatrice d'étudier les recettes non seulement pour leur intérêt scientifique et philologique, mais aussi pour leurs caractéristiques formelles.

L'auteur donne, en introduction (p. 2), une définition de la "recette" inspirée de celle de J. Goody (*The Domestication of the Savage Mind*, Cambridge, 1977, p. 137). Elle décrit le Corpus Hippocratique, définit l'École de Cnide, précise les traités sur lesquels sont fondées ses recherches, principalement gynécologiques (Foet. Exsect., Mul. I, II, Nat. Mul., Nat. Puer., Oct., Sept., Steril., Superf., Virg.), mais aussi nosologiques (Aff., Fist., Haem., Int., Morb. I, II, III, Ulc.) et des passages d'autres traités contenant également des recettes (Acut., Aph., Epid., Loc. Hom.), puis elle trace les grandes lignes de sa méthodologie.

Le premier chapitre ("Oral Transmission of Medical Knowledge and Written Recipes") (p. 21-66), met en valeur le rôle de la tradition orale dans la transmission des recettes. L. T. y critique les points de vue de J. Jouanna, H. Grensemann et S. Ihm, qui adoptent, selon elle, une démarche trop philologique, et relativise l'intérêt des stemmata codicum. La grammaire étant, selon elle, l'élément le moins stable des recettes (p. 38), elle propose de se fonder sur d'autres caractéristiques, comme les ingrédients récurrents et le respect

de leur ordre (p. 39). La suite du chapitre est consacré à la structure et à la forme des recettes. Celles-ci sont divisées en quatre sections principales: l'introduction contenant l'objectif et/ou la forme de remède, les ingrédients et ustensiles, la procédure (les informations pour préparer les ingrédients), l'application ou administration du remède. Insérées dans une description nosologique ou présentées en catalogues, les recettes forment une unité de sens indépendante du contexte et par conséquent flexible (p. 61-62). On peut les copier d'un catalogue pour les insérer dans un autre sans risque pour la compréhension générale du contenu (cf. A.E. Hanson, "Fragmentation and the Greek Medical Writers", dans G.W. Most (éd.), *Collecting Fragments: Fragmente sammeln*, Göttingen, 1997, p. 303-304).

Intitulé "The History of the Written Catalogues of Recipes" (p. 67-110), le deuxième chapitre est consacré à la composition des collections de recettes gynécologiques attestées dans le Corpus Hippocratique, qui circulaient probablement anonymement et indépendamment avant d'être attribuées au Maître de Cos. L. T. tente de remonter à l'origine de la tradition des petites collections de recettes (p. 91): médecine et philosophie étant liées, le passage de l'oral à l'écrit pourrait être contemporain de la mise par écrit de la philosophie des naturalistes, à savoir la fin du VIe / début du Ve siècle. Selon l'auteur, les traités médicaux ont été rédigés pour des raisons "symboliques" (p. 95), afin que les médecins démontrent l'étendue de leur savoir, suscitant l'intérêt de ceux qui n'étaient pas issus de familles de médecins pour cette discipline. Quant aux catalogues de recettes, ils ont été mis par écrit comme "aide-mémoire" (p. 96), mais tous ne nous sont pas parvenus, en particulier un ou plusieurs ouvrages attribués à Hippocrate qui devaient contenir des notions de pharmacopée et de diététique, et qui sont cités par les auteurs antiques sous le titre de Pharmakitides.

Intitulé "Hippocratic Recipes Between Home Remedies and 'Haute Médecine'" (p. 111-139), le troisième chapitre aborde le problème des sources. Faut-il distinguer des niveaux sociologiques, voir dans les recettes gynécologiques un pur produit féminin, les considérer comme de simples remèdes maisons ? L. T. constate que, dès qu'il s'agit de connaissances pharmacologiques, les auteurs de traités hippocratiques ne citent pas leurs sources. En fait, ces connaissances étaient également diffusées par d'autres spécialistes, comme les rhizotomoi, les marchands de racines et de drogues et les prêtres de dieux guérisseurs. La présence d'ingrédients luxueux ou exotiques dans certaines recettes et dans le régime conduit cependant l'auteur à introduire la notion de "remèdes maison" exercée par des professionnels. À ce propos, on pourra tirer des informations complémentaires dans l'ouvrage collectif dirigé par F. Collard et E. Samama, *Pharmacopoles et apothicaires: les "pharmaciens" de l'Antiquité au Grand Siècle* (Paris, 2006), absent de la bibliographie de L. T., spécialement les contributions d'E. Samama, "Thaumatopoiou pharmakopôlai: la singulière image des préparateurs et vendeurs de remèdes dans les textes grecs" (p. 7-27), d'A. Guardosole, "Galien et le marché des simples aux Ier et IIe siècles de notre ère" (p. 29-39) et de M.-H Marganne, "Étiquettes de médicaments, listes de drogues, prescriptions et réceptaires dans l'Égypte gréco-romaine et byzantine" (p. 59-73).

Intitulé "Imports, Geographical Determinism and Influences: the Use of Exotic and Luxury Ingredients in the Hippocratic Catalogues of Recipes" (p. 141- 196), le quatrième chapitre est consacré à la provenance des ingrédients exotiques et luxueux caractéristiques de la "Haute médecine", souvent identifiable grâce à la botanique, mais aussi par les qualificatifs géographiques qui les accompagnent. L'auteur les classe par

"points cardinaux", -- produits de l'Est (Levant, Arabie, Extrême Orient), du Sud (Égypte, Éthiopie, Libye), du Nord (les alentours de la Mer Noire), et de l'Ouest (Marseille et Cadix), réservant une place particulière aux ingrédients produits en Grèce, qualifiés par des épithètes géographiques comme "attique" pour le miel ou "de Cos" pour le vin --, et tire des conclusions sur leur répartition, leurs connotations éventuelles, les raisons multiples de leur importation et l'influence des changements économiques et sociaux sur le commerce de tels produits. Elle souligne enfin l'importance de ces échanges commerciaux comme biais d'interactions entre régions et pays éloignés.

Comme son titre ("Fertility and Sex: the Symbolism Attached to Some Ingredients of the Hippocratic Gynaecological Recipes") (p. 197-224) l'indique, le cinquième chapitre est consacré aux ingrédients qui revêtaient pour les anciens une valeur symbolique de fertilité ou de sexualité liée à certaines caractéristiques. Selon L. T., la connotation sexuelle de ces ingrédients faisait partie de l'inconscient collectif et était exploitée tant par les médecins que les auteurs de comédies comme Aristophane. Posant la question de l'efficacité des recettes hippocratiques, elle relève quatre problèmes majeurs: la difficulté de l'identification des plantes, l'imprécision du dosage, car les quantités ne sont que rarement indiquées, les conditions de la récolte, de la préparation et de la conservation des plantes, et enfin l'efficacité réelle des ingrédients.

Après avoir décrit la présentation matérielle des catalogues de recettes hippocratiques telle qu'on peut la restituer à partir des témoignages papyrologiques, le sixième chapitre ("Reading, Studying and Using the Hippocratic Catalogues of Recipes") (p. 225-258) aborde la question de leur réception. Les informations, parfois fournies, mais souvent absentes, concernant les ustensiles nécessaires à la préparation et l'application des drogues (p. 233), la posologie et la métrologie (p. 238), le manque de descriptions et d'informations botaniques, et les participes au féminin particulièrement présents dans les pressaires et les potions, sont autant de caractéristiques permettant à L. T. de reconnaître deux types de publics visés par les traités contenant des recettes. Les iatroi, médecins professionnels possédant parfois leurs propres livres (p. 245), des étudiants et des passionnés de médecine qui devaient avoir une bonne connaissance de la matière médicale, d'une part, et, d'autre part, les femmes pouvaient aussi être impliquées dans leur traitement, comme en témoignent les participes au féminin, en particulier ceux qui sont conjugués à la voie moyenne. Comme A. E. Hanson (cf. "Talking Recipes in the Gynaecological Texts of the Hippocratic Corpus", dans M. Wyke, *Parchments of Gender: Deciphering the Bodies of Antiquity*, Oxford, 1998, p. 71-94), elle en conclut que les traités hippocratiques reflètent une circulation des connaissances entre le médecin et sa patiente (p. 258).

Le septième chapitre ("The Afterlife of Hippocratic Recipes") (p. 259-296) est consacré à la transmission dans le temps des recettes "hippocratiques", par le biais de citations effectuées par des auteurs comme Pline l'Ancien, Galien, Celse ou Soranus, ainsi que par les traductions et adaptations en latin du *De mulierum affectibus* I et II. Selon L. T., les catalogues de recettes ayant probablement circulé anonymement avant d'être attribués à Hippocrate, par la suite, ont contribué à la réputation du médecin grec en pharmacologie, au point qu'au Moyen Âge de nouvelles recettes lui ont été attribuées. Toutefois, ces attributions n'ont pas empêché les modifications, prouvant par là que la mise par écrit n'a pas figé la tradition de ce type de littérature.

Dans sa conclusion, intitulée *The Fluidity of Pharmacological Knowledge* (p. 297-301), l'auteur met en relief l'importance de la tradition orale dans la transmission des connaissances pharmacologiques et de la mise par écrit des catalogues servant d'"aide-mémoire", dont le contenu relève de la "Haute médecine". Enfin si Hippocrate n'a peut-être inventé aucune recette, celles-ci ont été conservées sous son nom et il a donc contribué, même indirectement, à leur succès et à leur préservation (p. 301).

La fin de l'ouvrage contient une bibliographie, ainsi que des indices utiles dans la mesure où, en plus de l'index général et des passages cités, trois indices sont consacré aux ingrédients mentionnés. Le premier est rangé par ordre alphabétique des mots grecs, le deuxième par noms scientifiques avec renvoi aux mots grecs, et le troisième, par dénominations communes avec renvoi aux mots grecs.

Cet ouvrage, qui aborde à la fois la forme et le fond des catalogues de recettes, ainsi que le contexte dans lequel celles-ci ont pu être rédigées, a le mérite de proposer une typologie permettant de les identifier et de mettre en question certains préjugés, qui font notamment des recettes gynécologiques de simples "remèdes maisons". On appréciera également le soin qu'a pris l'auteur de définir chaque concept ou terme technique, afin de toucher un public large.

Certains aspects laisseront cependant le lecteur plus dubitatif, notamment en ce qui concerne l'établissement des textes grecs à partir duquel l'auteur a élaboré des traductions personnelles. Ainsi, dans les cas où aucune édition postérieure à celle d'É. Littré n'est disponible, L. T. fournit le texte d'É. Littré "with minor modifications" (p. 20), sans que celles-ci soient précisées en note. La démarche de définition de la "recette" est également problématique. Le sujet étant consacré aux recettes dans l'Antiquité, une analyse des termes grecs désignant, par exemple, un remède, ses applications, et les parties composant la recette (à savoir προγραφή, le titre, επαγγελία, l'indication thérapeutique, σύνθεσις, la composition, σκευασία, le mode de préparation et d'administration) aurait été probablement plus bénéfique que la démarche infructueuse visant à trouver un équivalent grec au terme anglais "recipe". À ce propos, il semble que les travaux de C. Fabricius (*Galens Exzerpte aus älteren Pharmakologen*, Berlin, 1972, p. 24-30), A. E. Hanson ("Introduction", dans L. C. Youtie [éd.], *P. Michigan xvii: The Michigan Medical Codex* [P. Mich. 758 = P. Mich. inv. 21], Atlanta, 1996, p. XV-XXV) et M.-H. Marganne (*Le livre médical dans le monde gréco-romain*, Liège, 2004, p. 78-80), quoique mentionnés dans la bibliographie, n'aient pas été utilisés dans cette partie du travail. De plus, si on apprécie la volonté de l'auteur d'analyser les recettes intrinsèquement au Corpus Hippocratique, on comprend dès lors moins le recours aux travaux de J. Stannard centrés sur l'époque médiévale ("*Rezeptliteratur als Fachliteratur*", dans W. Eamon [éd.], *Studies on Medieval Fachliteratur*, Bruxelles, 1982, p. 59-73) pour définir leur structure. Dans le cadre de l'étude de la transmission orale des connaissances pharmacologiques, d'autres types de sources, comme les papyrus médicaux, auraient pu fournir des éléments de comparaisons, mais ils ont été peu exploités (en dehors des P. Ryl. 3.531 [MP3 2418, volumen opisthographie, IIIe-IIe s. avt. J.-C., provenance inconnue] [p. 81-85, 227-228] et P. Ant. 3.184 [MP3 545.1, codex de papyrus, VIe apr. J.-C., Antinoé] [p. 6, 9, 227, 228, 255]). De même, les papyrus iatromagiques grecs (voir notre catalogue en ligne, accompagné d'une bibliographie, accessible sur le site du CeDoPaL), qui contiennent aussi des recettes renfermant des produits exotiques et luxueux, ne semblent pas avoir retenu l'attention de l'auteur.

En ce qui concerne la forme, on note une certaine irrégularité dans les citations de papyrus, par exemple P.Ant. 3.184 (cité sans numéro de tome, p. 227, puis avec celui-ci p. 228), malgré l'apparente utilisation du Catalogue de papyrus littéraires grecs et latins Mertens-Pack3 accessible sur le site web du CeDoPaL. Enfin, on réservera l'expression "Egyptian papyri" aux papyrus écrits en langue égyptienne (p. 184) et non aux papyrus grecs provenant majoritairement d'Égypte (p. 81).

En ce qui concerne le contenu de l'ouvrage, le chapitre consacré aux produits exotiques et luxueux mérite quelques remarques. Tout d'abord, si l'étude de la répartition géographique des ingrédients exotiques ne manque pas d'intérêt, on regrette l'absence des résultats sur les produits grecs non accompagnés d'une épithète géographique. Ensuite, s'il est incontestable que la myrrhe (σμύρνα, ἡ) et l'encens (λιβανωτός, ὁ/ἡ) sont les ingrédients les plus cités, la conclusion selon laquelle les produits provenant d'Égypte ne sont pas les plus nombreux, est problématique. Car l'auteur utilise une identification à la fois linguistique (noms d'origine sémitique) et botanique (origine de la plante) pour les ingrédients provenant de l'Est, mais dans le cas des produits égyptiens, elle ne prend en considération que les attestations de produits accompagnées de l'épithète géographique (Αἰγύπτιος, α, ον). Pour cette raison, à la lecture du deuxième tableau (p. 192-193), on constate que le nombre d'attestations de ces produits est nettement inférieur à celui qu'on obtient par une recherche sur le Thesaurus Linguae Graecae. De plus, en observant la carte des ingrédients (p. 195), on constate que même s'ils sont moins fréquemment attestés, les produits provenant d'Égypte restent plus nombreux que ceux d'autre région (neuf en Égypte pour six du "Levant", deux d'Arabie, un de Perse et six d'Inde et d'Extrême-Orient).

En conclusion, même si certaines démonstrations méritent un complément d'étude ou une remise en question, cet ouvrage permet de faire rebondir utilement les débats sur l'importance des traditions orales, les relations entre médecins et patients, et le commerce des produits exotiques dans l'Antiquité classique. La synthèse que nous offre L. T. pourra donc intéresser autant les historiens de la médecine que les lecteurs en quête d'informations sur la pharmacopée antique ou confrontés aux difficultés des textes reflétant une tradition orale.

Please visit the site: <http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2009/2009-10-42.html>

THE SPLENDOR OF ROMAN WALL PAINTING, UMBERTO PAPPALARDO

Bryn Mawr Classical Review 2009.10.51

Umberto Pappalardo, *The Splendor of Roman Wall Painting*. Los

Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2009. Pp. 240. ISBN 9780892369584.

\$45.00.

Reviewed by Francesca Tronchin, University of Manitoba

(tronchin@cc.umanitoba.ca)

Word count: 2431 words

[Table of contents is given at the end of the review.]

Since the discoveries of Pompeii and Herculaneum in the mid-18th century, Roman wall paintings have been the source of fascination among scholars and the general public alike. Ancient Roman frescoes are found in a tremendous variety of settings in nearly every ancient province. In this volume¹ Umberto Pappalardo, like so many authors before him, has nevertheless chosen to rule out examples of wall painting from the Greek East, North Africa, or Europe north of the Alps, to focus on familiar territory: Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome. With only two exceptions (the Palaestra and Collegium of the Augustales at Herculaneum²), domestic ensembles of wall painting from urban domus and suburban villas comprise the catalogue of this book.³ After a brief introduction to the social history of Roman domestic wall paintings and their content, Pappalardo illustrates 28 of the best-known examples of the genre. The final section of the volume, written by Ludovica Bucci de Santis, addresses spatial reconstructions of (mostly) architectural landscapes in Roman wall painting.

Pappalardo's current publication is in fact an abridged and reorganized version of his 2005 volume, written with Donatella Mazzoleni: *Domus: Wall Painting in the Roman House*, Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2005.⁴ John Clarke ably reviewed that volume in *BMCRC* 2005.08.32, noting some problematic issues with the two main essays. In the reorganization for this new volume, Mazzoleni's contribution has been scrapped and De Santis' appendix has been expanded. Although Clarke's unease over the cost of the 2005 book has been resolved in the new version, he--and other expert readers--will still find the current work "big on the glitz." I can, however, be more charitable than Clarke as far as the scholarship goes,⁵ seeing a place for this book in undergraduate classrooms and on the coffee tables of recreational archaeologists. Problems exist in this new volume too, mostly with the apparatus of plans and diagrams and the contribution by De Santis. The intended audience of Pappalardo's revision is also somewhat unclear; there are both specialist and lay aspects to the text.

Pappalardo concentrates on suites of wall paintings from relatively intact, archaeologically known buildings.⁶ In this respect, the book is useful for illustrating one of the main reasons why many are drawn to sites like Pompeii in the first place--one can observe the paintings in their original context, understanding how different aspects of the decor might relate to one another, and how the viewer might have interacted with the suites of frescoes and the architectural framework within which they were situated.

Naturally this is something of a fantasy, since other aspects of domestic decor like sculpture and furniture would have partially obscured--but also enhanced--an ancient viewer's interaction with these wall paintings. Pappalardo does not admit to this fantasy, stating that by roaming through the extant remains at places like Pompeii "we can see the entirety of their decorative programs" (p. 7). This general-knowledge point of departure, pervasive throughout the book, suggests the intended audience is the amateur art historian or student. Excellent photographs of the wall paintings in their architectural contexts and a great number of details indeed illustrate the "splendor of Roman wall painting" and will impress many. The text is largely accessible to students, even with a liberal helping of Latin terminology throughout the book, almost all of which is defined for the reader.⁷ Anecdotes about some of the houses will also engage those who are more familiar with later periods of art history (e.g. the story of Picasso sketching the Minotaur from the eponymous mosaic in the House of the Labyrinth, p. 82). Specialists in Roman art and archaeology, nevertheless, will find an awareness of current thinking about domestic decor and the bibliography--albeit brief--relatively up-to-date with both English and foreign language sources.

The opening section of the book (pp. 7-17), "The Domus Romana: Pictorial Decorations and Cultural Values," addresses the history of Roman wall painting (to 79 CE), common motifs in the frescoes and their ideological function, the techniques of wall painting, and the reception of this genre in later periods. Pappalardo puts forward the now widely accepted view of domestic decor as a vehicle for personal propaganda even if he overstates it, especially in terms of royal allusion: "...every Roman citizen of a certain rank assumed the airs of a king, and it is from this sense of self that all his other social values sprang" (p. 7). While this first section on Roman identity, architecture, and the relationships to Hellenistic history is laid on rather thick, the message is somewhat mitigated in the paragraphs on "Greek Mores, Greek Culture" in First and Second Style wall painting (pp. 12-14). Even so, a specialist audience will find much of this chapter to be comprised of bold simplifications, imagining a Roman inferiority complex with respect to Hellenic culture; as "an old race of peasant farmers" (p. 11) the Romans aped Greek style in their residences with aspirations to the status of a Pergamene king. Although Pappalardo is somewhat judicious in his use of the concept "Roman copies of Greek originals," the outmoded point of view is still evident. These ideas could have been more nuanced to reflect current thinking about Greco-Roman cultural and artistic interaction like those expressed in, for example, Mary Beard's essay in the recent exhibition catalogue Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples.⁸

The catalogue itself is arranged roughly chronologically, telling the conventional story of the Four Styles of Pompeian wall painting. The outlines of Mau's classification are given in the first section of the book (pp. 9-10) and reiterated throughout. Most catalogue entries deal with specific buildings and the collection of wall paintings within them. The author manages to not overload the text with archaeological controversy, while still making the reader aware that interpretation of these paintings and their contexts is an ongoing process.⁹ By and large the entries address the phases of the buildings and painted decoration, the identity and status of the patron, the mythological narratives of some paintings, the function of specific rooms, and the stylistic relationship of the frescoes to other ones mentioned in the book. Earlier entries in the catalogue provide introductory information regarding Roman houses in general; the section on the House of the Faun explains terms like fauces, impluvium, and tesserae (p. 18). Some catalogue

entries permit the author to expand on specific issues related to Roman visual culture at large, like the discussion of Egyptomania in the description of the House of the Orchard (pp. 152-154).

In addition to photographs of the wall paintings in their (largely domestic) settings, most catalogue entries are accompanied by a plan of the building from which the paintings come, with significant rooms given a letter designation. Although intended to aid in the reader's reconstructing of paintings within the overall building, the letter designations used in this book in fact create some difficulties. Some plans include a letter system confined to this volume itself, combined with conventional numberings used in other publications. In some cases the two line up (as with the Villa Farnesina, 110-121), but in others it causes confusion (as with the Villa of Publius Fannius Synistor, 32-45 and the Villa of the Mysteries, 46-63) since letters or numbers in the text do not correspond to those on the plan. This proves especially frustrating if the reader does not have handy another plan with all the rooms numbered.

Another odd aspect of the catalogue's apparatus is the use of a compass rose accompanying the plans of houses within Pompeii and Herculaneum. With the house in the center of the diagram, lines indicate the cardinal directions as well as the location of Vesuvius and the city's decumanus and cardine [sic].¹⁰ Without a single plan of any of the cities noted in this book, the orientation of the houses to a grid typically associated with towns built on a military plan seems somewhat pointless. It is unlikely that the author requested such unusual and ultimately unhelpful diagrams; this reviewer wishes he had insisted instead on city plans and maps of Italy with the houses and villas noted. Since the book seems to be an introduction to this material, such tools are invaluable.

The volume concludes with an appendix, "On the Reconstruction of the Spatial Representations in Certain Roman Wall Paintings" (pp. 222-231). This final essay seems rather tacked on to the end of the catalogue of frescoes but nevertheless deserves attention. The section describes the process of reconstructing architectural and landscape spaces depicted in Roman wall painting using elementary photogrammetry. Ludovica Bucci de Santis outlines the methodology for creating such reconstructions from the frescoes in oecus 15 in the so-called Villa of Poppaea at Oplontis, the Corinthian oecus in the House of the Labyrinth, and the viridarium in the House of the Ceii.¹¹ Along with Donatella Mazzoleni and Simonetta Capecchi, de Santis has made images she variously calls "virtual spaces" (p. 225), "perspective reconstruction[s]" (p. 227), and "three-dimensional rendering[s]" (p. 228). De Santis is keenly aware of the interpretative aspects of this kind of work and the assumptions that must be made when studying frescoes that have deteriorated over the centuries (pp. 222-224, 229-230). She does not assert that she and her colleagues have definitively reproduced the painted spaces, but that they have given a "suggestion" of what they might have been; she sees the benefit of this process to be in "explor[ing]...the relationship between the real physical spaces and the real painted spaces" (p. 223). This goal is unfortunately not met in the essay; the conclusion to De Santis' section deals more with the historiography of axonometry than with Roman wall painting.

After a brief introduction to the use of linear perspective in Roman wall painting (some of the debate over this issue is summarized in n. 4, p. 230) De Santis summarily outlines the process in creating the reconstructions, using line drawings of the frescoes and unnamed "computer-aided design software" (p. 224).

Although her images are fascinating to behold, De Santis does not discuss the practical application of this technology and does not comment on the ways in which these reconstructions might be of real use to archaeologists and architects. The reconstructions invoke questions: Are the painted buildings actually possible in architectural reality? Or are they, like so many other fantastical aspects of contemporary wall painting, examples of an impossibly perfect locus amoenus? De Santis assumes on p. 223 that "the space represented in Roman wall painting is not a physically real space," that most of this type of fresco represents "unbuildable building[s]." Although she alludes to the possibility, she does not, however, actually test this assumption in her essay. Such results might help us answer another question: do the painted architectural spaces match up with extant archaeological remains? Such connections between real and painted buildings could create ever more fruitful avenues for the interpretation of this genre of wall painting and its contexts. At first glance the inclusion of the landscape painting from the House of the Ceii might seem an odd one, given the compelling results promised by analysis of architectural spaces. Reconstructing geography through such three-dimensional renderings, however, could give new insight into Roman cartography and aid in picturing the numerous--but lost--landscape paintings of battles carried in triumphal processions.

As it stands in the overall volume, De Santis' contribution is not well integrated into the aim of the book as a whole. It also begs for elaboration; what is offered here is tantalizing in its possibilities. One hopes that further publications on such reconstructions could address some of the archaeological questions above as well as offer more transparency in the methodology.

As mentioned above, it is more likely the casual archaeologist or undergraduate who will get the most out of Pappalardo's volume. The text, while well researched and aware of current methodologies, is not overly academic in tone. Nevertheless, the book aims at times for a more specialist audience. It frequently assumes some knowledge of Roman archaeology; it includes many Latin phrases, a good deal of social-historical commentary, some controversial conclusions, bibliographical entries in a variety of languages, and an appendix on a scientific method of documentation. As such, the volume suffers from a bit of an identity crisis. Those readers already familiar with the suites of frescoes presented here--and most scholars of Roman art are abundantly aware of the material at hand--will find little new information. Students in introductory survey courses on this subject might be somewhat baffled by the terminology and the variety of scholarly allusions.

Perhaps the most useful aspect of this book--to amateur and scholar alike--will be in its images. As De Santis mentions (p. 230, n. 2), the state of preservation of Pompeii's wall paintings is constantly deteriorating, despite the closures of many sections of the city to the public and a "state of emergency" declared last year at the site.¹² As wall paintings from a number of sites are threatened by exposure either to the elements or to looters and vandals, having a catalogue like Pappalardo's, with Luciano Romano's excellent photographs, to beautifully document the state of these frescoes in 2009 will be invaluable.

Table of Contents

The Domus Romana: Pictorial Decorations and Cultural Values, Umberto Pappalardo 7
Catalogue of Sites The House of the Faun, Pompeii 18 The Samnite House, Herculaneum

22 The House of Julius Polybius, Pompeii 26 The House of the Griffins, Rome, Palatine Hill 29 The Villa of Publius Fannius Synistor, Boscoreale (Pompeii) 32 The Villa of the Mysteries, Pompeii 46 The Villa of Poppaea, Oplontis 64 The House of the Labyrinth, Pompeii 82 Odyssey Landscapes on the Esquiline Hill, Rome 90 The House of Livia on the Palatine Hill, Rome 100 Livia's Villa at Prima Porta, Rome 103 The Villa Farnesina, Rome 110 The Villa Imperiale, Pompeii 122 The Villa of Agrippa Postumus, Boscotrecase 132 The House of the Golden Bracelet, Pompeii 135 The House of Marcus Lucretius Fronto, Pompeii 144 The House of the Orchard, Pompeii 152 The House of the Marine Venus, Pompeii 155 The Domus Aurea, Rome 160 Murecine, Pompeii 166 The House of the Vettii, Pompeii 174 The House of the Tragic Poet, Pompeii 178 The Palaestra, Herculaneum 190 The House of the Skeleton, Herculaneum 192 The Collegium of the Augustales, Herculaneum 196 The House of the Grand Portal, Herculaneum 200 The House of the Ceii, Pompeii 208 The House of Marcus Fabius Rufus, Pompeii, The Western Insula 214 Appendix On the Reconstruction of the Spatial Representations in Certain Roman Wall Paintings, Ludovica Bucci de Santis 222 Bibliography 233 Index 239

Notes:

1. This volume is apparently an English-language version of a book by the same author (*Affreschi Romani*, Verona: Arsenale-Editrice, 2009). Although I was not able to see the Italian version of the publication, previews on the publisher's website show page layouts and illustrations identical to those in the volume under review here. *Affreschi Romani*.
2. A third example might be the Murecine building, depending on interpretation of the building.
3. I do not intend to criticize the author himself for choosing to focus on these well-known subjects. For a publication aimed at a wide audience, the wall paintings from Pompeii and Herculaneum are certainly the most visually impressive and best-preserved. My quibble is with the number of publications, including this one, which seem to suggest that Roman wall painting was a phenomenon that only existed in Italy and ended in 79 CE. Save for a reference to second-century frescoes in Ostia (17), Pappalardo does not mention the later history of Roman painting. Perhaps a more specific title for the volume could have lowered this reviewer's expectations: *The Splendor of Roman Wall Painting in Italy to 79 CE?*
4. Getty Publications.
5. In his review, Clarke stated that the 2005 publication was "big on the glitz, slim on the scholarship."
6. Two exceptions to the book's rule of describing frescoes *in situ* are the series of Odyssey Landscapes from the Esquiline Hill in Rome, pp. 90-99 and a Fourth Style fragment from the Palaestra at Herculaneum, pp. 190-191 (the illustration of this fragment is inconveniently placed on page 204).
7. A glossary, nevertheless, would have seemed sensible for a publication geared towards an amateur audience, especially since some Latin and specialist terminology is never defined in the text.
8. Carol C. Mattusch (ed.), *Pompeii and the Roman Villa: Art and Culture around the Bay of Naples*. National Gallery of Art, October 19, 2008-March 22, 2009; Los Angeles County Museum of Art, May 3-October 4, 2009. Washington: National Gallery of Art, 2008. This volume was reviewed in *BMCR* 2009.05.18.
9. There are, of course, some necessary assumptions made throughout as not every controversy can be plumbed in a book of this type. Some such assumptions, however, could have been handled in a more nuanced way. For example, alluding to Poppaea as

the owner of the villa at Oplontis (pp. 64-81) or suggesting the owners of the Villa of the Mysteries commissioned the eponymous frescoes "because of the great fortune they amassed in the wine business" (p. 50). Other assertions are on the whole puzzling, like referring to the bronze satyr from the House of the Faun as "one of the very few original works of Greek art" from Pompeii (p. 18).

10. This seems to be one of the few errors in translation from the original Italian text, carried out by A. Lawrence Jenkens. There are only a few other infelicities of translation like "waxed tablets" on p. 167, although the conventional "wax tablets" is used on the previous page. Typographical errors are rare; "capital" instead of "capitol" on p. 7, for example.

11. The appendix includes the reconstruction drawings themselves. Enlargements of the images also appear elsewhere in the volume in their respective sections of the catalogue: The Villa at Oplontis: p. 74; the House of the Labyrinth, pp. 86-87; the House of the Ceii and its viridarium landscape: pp. 208, 212.

12. "Italy Declares Pompeii Emergency" News.bbc.co.uk. 4 July 2008.

Please visit the site: <http://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2009/2009-10-51.html>

TIME'S UP!: DATING THE MINOAN ERUPTION OF SANTORINI ACTS OF THE MINOAN ERUPTION CHRONOLOGY WORKSHOP

Sandbjerg November 2007 on initiative of Jan Heinemeier & Walter L. Friedrich.
Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens, vol. 10 Edited by David A. Warburton
298 pages, hardbound, illustrated
DKK 318,00 ex. VAT
ISBN 978 87 7934 024 4

With contributions by Walter L. Friedrich & Jan Heinemeier, Philip P. Betancourt, Max Bichler, Thomas M. Brogan, Peter M. Fischer, Karen Polinger Foster, Hermann Hunger, Felix Höflmayer, Rolf Krauss, Bernd Kromer, Alexander R. McBirney, Floyd W. McCoy, J. Alexander MacGillivray, Sturt W. Manning, Robert Merrillees, Raimund Muscheler, Christopher Bronk Ramsey, Nikolaos Sigalas, Chrysa Sofianou, Jeffrey S. Soles, Georg Steinhauser, Johannes H. Sterba, Annette Højen Sørensen, Peter Warren, Malcolm H. Wiener

The volcanic eruption of Santorini was the greatest in historical times. Assigned to the Late Minoan IA period, archaeological correlations implied a date late in the 16th century BC. Yet indirect natural science evidence suggested a date in the 17th century. The dating ceased to be indirect when branches of olive trees were found buried in the debris of the eruption. The radiocarbon Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating technique and the intcal04 calibration curve suggested a two-sigma range date between 1600 and 1627 BC.

The debate continues; the papers here cover the radiocarbon results, the ice cores, the geology, and the archaeology, offering in-depth access to a controversy linking the natural sciences and the humanities.

Aside from volcanologists, it will interest scholars of Bronze Age Aegean archaeology, the chronology of the eastern Mediterranean in the second millennium BC, archaeological methodology, the principles of radiocarbon dating and its application to Bronze Age sources.

Rikke Steen Kensing
Redaktør / Editor
Aarhus Universitetsforlag
Langelandsgade 177
DK - 8200 Aarhus N
+45 89425374
www.unipress.dk

*****J
ack M. Sasson

Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37240
Email: jack.m.sasson@vanderbilt.edu



ΕΙΔΗΣΕΙΣ - NEWS RELEASE

ROMAN TOMBS FOUND IN SOUTH LEBANON CAVE

Japanese archaeologists discovered a cave containing frescoed Roman tombs in southern Lebanon's ancient coastal city of Tyre on Monday, an official overseeing the excavation said.

The three-meter by 12-meter (10-foot by 39-foot) cave contains six tombs from a Roman family, archaeologist Nader Siqlawi of the Directorate General of Antiquities told AFP.

"The walls at the entrance are decorated with frescoes of plants, animals and colorful birds, and parts of the floor are covered in mosaic," Siqlawi said.

Seven Japanese archaeologists from the Nara University Department of Preservation of Cultural Properties discovered the tombs in the rocky town of Bourj al-Shemali on Tyre's eastern outskirts on Monday morning.

At the Beirut government's request, the Japanese university deployed teams of archaeologists and students to Tyre in 2008 to work in coordination with the Lebanese Directorate General of Antiquities.

Like many coastal cities across Lebanon, Tyre, 85 kilometers (53 miles) south of Beirut, contains relics dating back to the Phoenician and Roman eras.

Please visit the site: <http://nowlebanon.com/NewsArticleDetails.aspx?ID=117991>

CYPRUS - COMPLETION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT CHOIROKOITIA FOR 2009

The Department of Antiquities of the Ministry of Communications and Works announces the completion of the archaeological excavations at the Neolithic site of Choirokoitia. Excavations were carried out in July and August by the National Centre of Scientific Research of France under the direction of Dr A. Le Brun.

Research undertaken in 2005 on the north side of the hill where the site is installed was completed. The aim of this research was to determine the outline of the walls, which constituted the successive boundaries of the settlement.

The results obtained have, in many points, profoundly altered our view of the site of Choirokoitia and, more widely, our knowledge concerning the recent phase of the Neolithic Aceramic period of Cyprus.

Research of previous years has shown that the expansion of the built area on the south side occurred simultaneously with the abandonment of the north side. Therefore, the history of the settlement needed to be reconsidered: it must be interpreted as a rearrangement of the built environment rather than the expansion of the village.

This year's archaeological campaign contested the idea that we had until now concerning the way in which the site was inserted in the space. The wall, which constitutes the primitive limit of the establishment, was found in a deep trench near the river. Initially it was thought that the course of the wall was perpendicular to the flow of the river thus completing the natural protection of the river where it was absent. The new evidence has shown that the wall follows a parallel course to the bed of the river Maroni. Therefore, the village has to be seen differently, as a village enclosed by a wall made of massive pisé with its exterior façade revetted in stone. The elevation of such a construction at such length expresses a collective effort which supposes a strongly structured social organization.

Please visit the site: http://www.isria.com/pages/30_September_2009_90.php

PHOENICIAN REMAINS FOUND AT MÁLAGA AIRPORT

The oldest Phoenician remains yet to be found in Málaga have been unearthed at the airport as land was moved as part of the construction of the second runway.

Archaeological work is now underway at the site, coordinated by the Culture Department of the Junta de Andalucía, and the Spanish Airports Authority, AENA, has given an undertaking to look after and protect the historical heritage at the site.

The find was in an area known as ‘La Rebanadilla’, covers a 3.4 hectare plot to the right of the Guadalhorce River, and had been buried under tons of earth. It seems the site had been occupied between the 8th and 7th centuries B.C, earlier than the find 40 years ago at the nearby El Cerro del Villar.

Excavations continue and AENA has now moved drainage work for the new runway more than 700 metres away.

Please visit the site:

http://www.typicallyspanish.com/news/publish/article_23621.shtml

ANCIENT GREEKS INTRODUCED WINE TO FRANCE, CAMBRIDGE STUDY REVEAL, BY ANDREW HOUGH

France's well-known passion for wine may have stemmed from the Ancient Greeks, a Cambridge University study discloses.

The original makers of Côtes-du-Rhône are said to have descended from Greek explorers who settled in southern France about 2500 years ago, it claimed.

The study, by Prof Paul Cartledge, suggested the world's biggest wine industry might never have developed had it not been for a “band of pioneering Greek explorers” who settled in southern France around 600 BC.

His study appears to dispel the theory that it was the Romans who were responsible for bringing viticulture to France.

The study found that the Greeks founded Massalia, now known as Marseilles, which they then turned into a bustling trading site, where local tribes of Ligurian Celts undertook friendly bartering.

Prof Cartledge said within a matter of generations the nearby Rhône became a major thoroughfare for vessels carrying terracotta amphorae that contained what was seen as a new, exotic Greek drink made from fermented grape juice.

He argued the new drink rapidly became a hit among the tribes of Western Europe, which then contributed to the French's modern love of wine.

"I hope this will lay to rest an enduring debate about the historic origins of supermarket plonk," he said.

"Although some academics agree the Greeks were central to founding Europe's wine trade, others argue the Etruscans or even the later Romans were the ones responsible for bringing viticulture to France."

Archaeologists have discovered a five-foot high, 31.5 stone bronze vessel, the Vix Krater, which was found in the grave of a Celtic princess in northern Burgundy, France.

Prof Cartledge said there were two main points that proved it was the Greeks who introduced wine to the region.

"First, the Greeks had to marry and mix with the local Ligurians to ensure that Massalia survived, suggesting that they also swapped goods and ideas.

"Second, they left behind copious amounts of archaeological evidence of their wine trade (unlike the Etruscans and long before the Romans), much of which has been found on Celtic sites."

The research forms part of Professor Cartledge's study into where the boundaries of Ancient Greece began and ended.

Rather than covering the geographical area occupied by the modern Greek state, he argued Ancient Greece stretched from Georgia in the east to Spain in the west.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/foodanddrink/foodanddrinknews/6409312/Ancient-Greeks-introduced-wine-to-France-Cambridge-study-reveals.html>

ARCHAEOLOGISTS DISCOVER 4- CENTURY BC ROYAL BURIAL VAULT NEAR PRILEP, FYROM

A royal burial vault was discovered by archaeologists in the area of Pavla chuka, between the villages of Bonche and Podmol near the town of Prilep in southern FYROM.

The circular vault dates to the fourth century BC, the Vecher newspaper reported today. It has a diameter of 30 metres and is made of monolithic stones, each of them weighting two tons, which are undamaged although they are 2,500 years old.

The vault has an opening dug into a wall, and antique tombs were discovered inside of it.

The find was made by a team of archaeologists, led by Viktor Lilcik, which has been working on the project for the past three years.

According to Lilcik, cited by the publication, the newly discovered burial vault belonged to an important ruler, most likely one from the Palaeologan Dynasty. The archaeologist said he expects to find an inscription that will help determining the exact ruler to which the vault belonged.

The site is of exceptional importance to FYROM archaeology, since such monumental sites are rare on the Balkans, Pasko Kuzman, head of the FYROM Department for Cultural Heritage, told the publication.

It will attract enormous attention in the scientific archaeological circles, he added.

The archeological complex will be put on the tourist map of Prilep and FYROM in order to attract domestic and foreign tourists, the publication concluded.

Please visit the site: <http://www.balkantravellers.com/en/read/article/1475>

SHIP SURVEY REVEALS ROMANS LIKED FRENCH WINE, BY PATRICK DEWHURST

THE Department of Antiquities has just released the findings of its survey of a Roman shipwreck near Cape Greco on the Island's southeast coast.

The shipwreck dates from the 2nd century AD and contains over 130 ceramic jars, likely to have been carrying wine or oil.

"Its location in shallow waters, suggest that either the vessel was nearing an intended port-of-call, or else was engaged in a coasting trade, moving products to market over short distances up and down the coast," said a press release from the Department of Antiquities.

The findings also suggest 2nd Century Romans had a taste for French wine. "While most jars came from South Eastern Asia Minor and the general North East Mediterranean region, one group of amphorae appears to have contained wine imported from the Mediterranean coast of France."

Cape Greco has a rich and colourful maritime history. According to Diodoros, it was somewhere near there, where in 306BC the Macedonian Demetrios the Besieger defeated Ptolemy of Egypt, in one of the largest naval engagements of antiquity. Although Ptolemy eventually victoriously returned to control Cyprus for the rest of the Hellenistic period, nearly 100 warships were reportedly sunk in the conflict.

Unfortunately, no wood, boat fittings or anchors are visible from the surface scatter.

The non-intrusive survey was sponsored by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University, and completed in Mid-August.

Please visit the site:

http://www.cyprus-mail.com/news/main.php?id=48152&cat_id=1

ANCIENT LIGHTHOUSE TO BE SAVED, **KAS - DOĞAN NEWS AGENCY**

In a previous version of this story, the Daily news incorrectly identified the location of Patara. It was corrected on Oct. 1, 2009.

The Turkish government has allocated a budget to restore an ancient lighthouse, believed to be the world's oldest.

Culture and Tourism Minister Ertuğrul Günay said Wednesday that his ministry would grant 800,000 Turkish Liras for the restoration of Nero's Lighthouse, discovered four years ago in the ancient city of Patara, located near today's Mediterranean town of Gelemiş in Antalya province.

Günay said restoration works would begin as soon as possible. "We have allocated the necessary funds for the restoration of the lighthouse, and more money will be sent if need be," Günay told the Doğan news agency over the phone.

In the 2009 budget, the money allocated for excavation works in all ancient cities has increased 40 times, from 500,000 to 21 million liras, he said.

"The allocation will be at least 24 million liras for next year," the minister said. "We want excavation works to speed up; there are works that have been going on for years. And the recently launched excavation work should be finished immediately and restoration should start."

The lighthouse has been dated to around A.D. 60 because the name of Nero, the Roman emperor at the time, was found on significant remnants of the circular inscription that surrounded the structure.

Havva Işık, professor of the archaeology department of the faculty of arts and sciences at Akdeniz University, headed the team that discovered the lighthouse, and called on the authorities in late July to allocate money to save the lighthouse. She said the ancient building could be the new symbol of Antalya.

The team came across the ruins of the historical lighthouse, which stands 60 meters from the sea today, during excavation work done in Patara in 2005. "It was covered under an 11-meter high sand dune," Işık told daily Milliyet at the time. "We had to remove approximately 3,000 truck loads of sand to uncover it. But it should be restored, or we will lose it forever."

The restoration plans for the lighthouse have been prepared, at an estimated cost of 800,000 liras. It was not possible to find the necessary funds until the subject was brought to public attention.

Antalya needs a symbol, said Işık, adding that it could not be oranges. "If we can restore the lighthouse, it can be the new symbol of Antalya. It will become a world-renowned

brand. But first, we must restore the lighthouse and reintroduce it to the sea. If we can do this, it will mean a tourism boom.”

“The world's oldest lighthouse was known to be the one in Lacaruna, Spain,” Işık said. “The lighthouse we have found is 60 years older than the one in Spain. It has ancient Hellenistic features. The bronze inscriptions indicate that this was a monument of the roman period.”

Işık said they believed the lighthouse was destroyed by a tsunami because a human skeleton was found among the ruins. The skeleton could have belonged to a lighthouse keeper who was trying to escape a tsunami but was crushed under the lighthouse's stone blocks, she said.

Please visit the site: <http://www.hurriyetaiynews.com/n.php?n=ancient-lighthouse-to-be-saved-2009-09-30>

EVIDENCE ALEXANDER THE GREAT WASN'T FIRST AT ALEXANDRIA **ANDREA THOMPSON SENIOR WRITER**

Alexander the Great has long been credited with being the first to settle the area along Egypt's coast that became the great port city of Alexandria. But in recent years, evidence has been mounting that other groups of people were there first.

The latest clues that settlements existed in the area for several hundred years before Alexander the Great come from microscopic bits of pollen and charcoal in ancient sediment layers.

Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. The city sits on the Mediterranean coast at the western edge of the Nile delta.

Its location made it a major port city in ancient times; it was also famous for its lighthouse (one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World) and its library, the largest in the ancient world.

But in the past few years, scientists have found fragments of ceramics and traces of lead in sediments in the area that predate Alexander's arrival by several hundred years, suggesting there was already a settlement in the area (though one far smaller than what Alexandria became).

Christopher Bernhardt of the U.S. Geological Survey and his colleagues took sediment cores (long cylindrical pieces of sediment drilled from the ground) that featured layers going as far back as nearly 8,000 years ago as part of a larger climate study of the area.

In these sediment layers, Bernhardt and his colleagues took samples of embedded ancient pollen grains to look for shifts from primarily native plants to those associated with agriculture. They also analyzed levels of microscopic charcoal, whose presence can indicate human fires.

At a mark of 3,000 years ago, Bernhardt's team detected a shift in pollen grains from native grasses and other plants to those from cereal grains, grapes and weeds associated with agriculture. They also found a marked increase in charcoal particles, all of which suggests that a settlement pre-dated the great city of Alexandria.

"They're definitely using the landscape," Bernhardt said.

Interestingly, this idea is also supported in the stories of Homer: In Book 4 of "The Odyssey," there's a mention of a one-day sail from the coast near the Nile to the nearby island of Pharos. This suggests that a port settlement of some sort was already there, the researchers say.

"Fiction is true," in this case, Bernhardt said.

Whether the early settlement was Greek, Egyptian or affiliated with some other culture isn't known. Nor can scientists say exactly how big the settlement might have been.

"At this point I don't think you can tell much about the people themselves," Bernhardt told LiveScience, adding that archaeologists are interested in learning more about them.

Bernhardt's findings were presented at a recent meeting of the Geological Society of America and will appear in an upcoming issue of the Journal of Coastal Research.

Please visit the site:

http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20091023/sc_livescience/evidencealexanderthegr eatwasntfirstatalexandria

WORLD'S OLDEST SUBMERGED TOWN **DATES BACK 5,000 YEARS**

Archaeologists surveying the world's oldest submerged town have found ceramics dating back to the Final Neolithic. Their discovery suggests that Pavlopetri, off the southern Laconia coast of Greece, was occupied some 5,000 years ago — at least 1,200 years earlier than originally thought.

These remarkable findings have been made public by the Greek government after the start of a five year collaborative project involving the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and The University of Nottingham.

As a Mycenaean town the site offers potential new insights into the workings of Mycenaean society. Pavlopetri has added importance as it was a maritime settlement from which the inhabitants coordinated local and long distance trade.

The Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeology Project aims to establish exactly when the site was occupied, what it was used for and through a systematic study of the geomorphology of the area, how the town became submerged.

This summer the team carried out a detailed digital underwater survey and study of the structural remains, which until this year were thought to belong to the Mycenaean period — around 1600 to 1000 BC.

The survey surpassed all their expectations. Their investigations revealed another 150 square metres of new buildings as well as ceramics that suggest the site was occupied throughout the Bronze Age — from at least 2800 BC to 1100 BC.

The work is being carried out by a multidisciplinary team led by Mr Elias Spondylis, Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture in Greece and Dr Jon Henderson, an underwater archaeologist from the Department of Archaeology at The University of Nottingham.

Dr Jon Henderson said: “This site is unique in that we have almost the complete town plan, the main streets and domestic buildings, courtyards, rock-cut tombs and what appear to be religious buildings, clearly visible on the seabed. Equally as a harbour settlement, the study of the archaeological material we have recovered will be extremely important in terms of revealing how maritime trade was conducted and managed in the Bronze Age.”

Possibly one of the most important discoveries has been the identification of what could be a megaron — a large rectangular great hall — from the Early Bronze Age period. They have also found over 150 metres of new buildings including what could be the first example of a pillar crypt ever discovered on the Greek mainland. Two new stone built cist graves were also discovered alongside what appears to be a Middle Bronze Age pithos burial.

Mr Spondylis said: “It is a rare find and it is significant because as a submerged site it was never re-occupied and therefore represents a frozen moment of the past.”

The Archaeological Co-ordinator Dr Chrysanthi Gallou a postdoctoral research fellow at The University of Nottingham is an expert in Aegean Prehistory and the archaeology of Laconia.

Dr Gallou said: “The new ceramic finds form a complete and exceptional corpus of pottery covering all sub-phases from the Final Neolithic period (mid 4th millennium BC) to the end of the Late Bronze Age (1100 BC). In addition, the interest from the local community in Laconia has been fantastic. The investigation at Pavlopetri offers a great opportunity for them to be actively involved in the preservation and management of the site, and subsequently for the cultural and touristic development of the wider region.”

The team was joined by Dr Nicholas Flemming, a marine geo-archaeologist from the Institute of Oceanography at the University of Southampton, who discovered the site in 1967 and returned the following year with a team from Cambridge University to carry out the first ever survey of the submerged town. Using just snorkels and tape measures they produced a detail plan of the prehistoric town which consisted of at least 15 separate buildings, courtyards, streets, two chamber tombs and at least 37 cist graves. Despite the potential international importance of Pavlopetri no further work was carried out at the site until this year.

This year, through a British School of Archaeology in Athens permit, The Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeology Project began its five year study of the site with the aim of defining the history and development of Pavlopetri.

Four more fieldwork seasons are planned before their research is published in full in 2014.

To see the expedition for yourself, watch the video podcast on YouTube — <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kepaQu4uerg>

And on the University's Podcast website — <http://communications.nottingham.ac.uk/podcasts.html>.

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/10/091016101809.htm>

ARCHAEOLOGISTS UNVEIL ANCIENT AUDITORIUM IN ROME, BY MARTA FALCONI

Archaeologists on Wednesday unveiled the remains of an ancient auditorium where scholars, politicians and poets held debates and lectures, a site discovered during excavations of a bustling downtown piazza in preparation for a new subway line.

The partially dug complex, dating back to the 2nd century A.D., is believed to have been funded by Emperor Hadrian as a school to promote liberal arts and culture.

Known as the "Athenaeum" and named after the city of Athens, which was considered the center of culture at the time, the auditorium could accommodate up to 200 people, experts said.

"Hadrian, who was a cultured emperor, wanted to re-establish the tradition of public recitation, conferences and poetry contests, as it used to happen in classic Greece," Roberto Egidi, an archaeologist overseeing the digs, said during a tour.

Egidi said the identification of the auditorium as Hadrian's is "a likely hypothesis" due to the building's specific structure, as well as references in ancient texts. The digs have turned up two terraced staircases used for seating, a corridor and marbled floors, Egidi said.

Egidi also said the building's upper floors are believed to have crumbled during an earthquake.

The auditorium was discovered during excavations at Piazza Venezia, a busy intersection in the heart of Rome, just a few meters (yards) from the Roman Forum.

Archaeologists have been probing the depths of the Eternal City for months to pave the way for some of the 30 stations of the city's planned third subway line. Many of the digs are near famous monuments or on key thoroughfares and several archaeological remains — including Roman taverns and 16th-century palace foundations — have already turned up at Piazza Venezia.

Francesco Giro, a top official with Italy's culture ministry, said the entrance to the subway would be close to the auditorium, but in an area where digs turned up only ancient sewers.

The archaeological investigations are needed only for the subway's stairwells and air ducts, because the 15 miles (25 kilometers) of subway stations and tunnels will be dug at a depth of 80 to 100 feet (25 to 30 meters) — below the level of any past human habitation.

However, most of the digs still have yet to reach levels that date back to Roman times, where plenty of surprises may be waiting.

Rome's 2.8 million inhabitants rely on just two subway lines, which only skirt the city center, leaving it clogged with traffic and tourists.

Plans for a third line that would serve the history-rich heart of Rome have been put off for decades amid funding shortages and fears that a wealth of archaeological discoveries would halt work.

Please visit the site:

[http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091021/ap_on_re_eu/eu_italy_hadrian_s_auditorium/
print](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091021/ap_on_re_eu/eu_italy_hadrian_s_auditorium/print)

MORE ON MAPPING THE SPHINX

The Great Sphinx is a monumental statue that is considered the first truly colossal sculpture in Egypt and a national symbol of both ancient and modern Egypt. It would have disappeared long ago had it not been buried under sand for so long. Unfortunately, the now-exposed statue is eroding due to the effects of wind, humidity and the smog from Cairo. Wind is one of the most critical denudation factors causing the erosion, especially when it carries dust.

In order to investigate the formation of the low-speed wind over the Sphinx model, researchers have simulated the wind's formation by solving 3-D incompressible Navier-Stokes equations on a computational mesh with several millions of points. A collaboration between IBM and Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the work is based upon research conducted in IBM's Center for Advanced Studies in Cairo.

Virtual Immersive Science and Technology Applications (VISTA) is a project established by the International School of Information Science (ISIS) at Bibliotheca Alexandrina in order to provide an interactive virtual reality environment. The environment allows researchers to transform numerical and 2-D data sets into 3-D simulations and to step into them. The VISTA team has implemented visualization of the researchers' wind simulation results on a CAVE system using Avizo Wind software's advanced visualization and analysis tools to provide new insights and better understanding of the data. "The VISTA team has chosen Avizo Wind because of its ability to display and manipulate meaningful graphics representations of natural phenomena. Using Avizo Wind, VISTA is able to use advanced visualization techniques to understand complex simulation data."

VISTA CAVE system displaying 3-D stereoscopic images VISTA Computer Aided Virtual Environment system displaying 3-D stereoscopic images in an immersive environment. Courtesy of Bibliotheca Alexandrina, International School of Information Science/IBM Center for Advanced Studies, Cairo Vorticity magnitude on the Sphinx surface is mapped to colors Vorticity magnitude on the Sphinx surface is mapped to colors. Courtesy of Bibliotheca Alexandrina, International School of Information Science/IBM Center for Advanced Studies, Cairo

Thanks to the calculation and visualization of complex algorithms, the researchers are able to see the invisible and to better understand the degradation of the Great Sphinx. Key algorithms used in this project include:

- Stream Ribbons: The CAVE system helps scientists to study phenomena, such as the secondary phenomena at the corners and cavities of the left of the statue. It is not possible to study such phenomena using traditional methods.
- Line Integral Convolution (LIC) Algorithm: This algorithm is useful to visualize the shape of the air flow as well as the pressure values. This helps to emphasize the non-existence of dynamic load due to low speed northwest wind acting on the head.

- Illuminated Stream Lines (ISL) Algorithm: ISL Algorithm provides a 3-D animated representation of the whole air flow field. The CAVE system allows the user to get immersed inside the ISL field, which gives better insights and, hence, understanding of it than the 2-D screens.

- Vorticity: The vorticity magnitude (a measure of the friction stress) on the surface of the statue is visualized as color contours on the Sphinx surface. The Sphinx's weak areas, which are the left shoulder and the top of the hunches, are exposed to maximum wind friction. The back of the head and the top of the trunk are also considered vulnerable areas.

For further information: <http://vista.bibalex.org>

Copyright 2009 Scientific Computing, Advantage Business Media

Please visit the site:

<http://www.scientificcomputing.com/news-DA-Invisible-Winds-at-Egypt's-Great-Sphinx-Revealed-101909.aspx> Go there for cool pix.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS UNEARTHED A RESIDENTIAL PLACE BACK TO THE GREEK ERA, BY MANAL ISMAEL

Archaeologists uncovered ancient findings dating back to the Greek era during excavations at Sheikh Saad site in Daraa, southern Syria.

The excavations unearthed a residential place consisting of four rooms, a warehouse and an ancient drainage channel with some parts covered by flagstones.

"15 small-sized coins, which were not identified for being oxidized, were also discovered, and cleaning is underway to define the era that they belong to," Director of Daraa Ruins Department Hussein Mashhadawi said.

He added that the archaeological mission also discovered nice-shaped and skillfully-made earthenware pieces at the same site.

Two coins belonging to the Roman era that date back to 1255 C.E., and another one dating back to the same era were also discovered at Tal al-Ashari site, Mashhadawi said.

Also at Tal al-Ashari, some metals, mortars, pestles, broken tobacco pipes and a number of earthenware and glass pieces dating back to the Ottoman era were unearthed.

Earlier, the archaeological excavations at Sheikh Saad site last season led to uncovering the remaining parts of the Roman Temple.
(ASNA)

Please visit the site:

<http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/200910303414/Culture/archaeologists-unearthed-a-residential-place-back-to-the-greek-era.html>

WORLD'S OLDEST KNOWN GRANARIES PREDATE AGRICULTURE

A new study coauthored by Ian Kuijt, associate professor of anthropology at the University of Notre Dame, describes recent excavations in Jordan that reveal evidence of the world's oldest known granaries. The appearance of the granaries represents a critical evolutionary shift in the relationship between people and plant foods.

Anthropologists consider food storage to be a vital component in the economic and social package that comprises the Neolithic period, contributing to plant domestication, increasingly sedentary lifestyles and new social organizations. It has traditionally been assumed that people only started to store significant amounts of food when plants were domesticated.

However, in a paper appearing in the June 23 edition of the Proceedings of the National Academies of Sciences, Kuijt and Bill Finlayson, director, Council for British Research in the Levant, describe recent excavations at Dhra' near the Dead Sea in Jordan that provide evidence of granaries that precede the emergence of fully domesticated plants and large-scale sedentary communities by at least 1,000 years.

"These granaries reflect new forms of risk reduction, intensification and low-level food production," Kuijt said. "People in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Age (11,500 to 10,550 B.C.) were not using new food sources, but rather, by developing new storage methods, they altered their relationship with traditionally utilized food resources and created the technological context for later development of domesticated plants and an agro-pastoralist economy.

"Building granaries may, at the same time, have been the single most important feature in increasingly sedentism that required active community participation in new life-ways."

Designed with suspended floors for air circulation and protection from rodents, the granaries are located between residential structures that contain plant-processing installations.

The new studies are a continuation of earlier research by Kuijt. As a graduate student from 1987-1995, he worked on and directed several field projects in Jordan that focused on the world's first villages during the Neolithic Period. As part of this research, he did several days of excavation at Dhra' with a Jordanian researcher. This was followed by several other field projects and by research from 2000 to 2005 with Finlayson.

"These granaries are a critical first step, if not the very evolutionary and technological foundation, for the development of large agricultural villages that appear by 9,500 to 9,000 years ago across the Near East," Kuijt said. "In many ways food storage is the missing link that helps us understand how so many people were able to live together. And much to our surprise, it appears that they developed this technology at least a 1,000 years before anyone thought they did."

The Dhra' research was funded by grants from Notre Dame, the National Science Foundation and the British Academy.

Kuijt, who joined the Notre Dame faculty in 2001, has worked extensively on Old and New World research projects. His research interests include the emergence of social inequality, prehistoric mortuary practices, the origins of agriculture, paleoenvironmental change and human adaptations, and lithic technology. He is the co-editor of "Complex Hunter Gathers: Evolution and Organization of Prehistoric Communities on the Plateau of Northwestern North America" and "Life in Neolithic Farming Communities: Social Organization, Identity, and Differentiation."

Please visit the site:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/06/090623150619.htm>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES - ROMAN BATH DATING BACK TO THE HELLENISTIC ERA UNEARTHED IN SYRIA, BY R.RASLAN GHOSSOUN

Archaeological excavations at the northern part of Iz al-Din al-Qassam School near the ancient Roman Theater uncovered a Roman bath of 725 square meters including many platforms in Jableh city near Lattakia (Syrian Coast).

The building walls were built of trimmed stones in which a stone well and sewing shop dating back to the Hellenistic era from the 1st century to the 3rd century B. C. were found, Director of Antiquities and Museums in Jableh Ibrahim Kheir Beik said on Thursday .

The platforms uncovered date back to the Ottoman, Mamluk, Byzantine, Roman and Hellenistic periods, the bath belongs to the Hellenistic time whereas the building to the Roman times. The site covers 6000 square meters of which 2000 m² were excavated.

Excavation works revealed a huge architectural unit of a bath built with sandstones of 1,16m x 60 cm surrounded by two walls of 2,10 m wide to the north and south.

The building consists of many parts, the most important of which is the internal bath, main hall with a half circle bath basin to the east. The hall is related to another through small channels to allow hot air entering. At the eastern part, a big rectangular basin and a small one to the north were also unearthed.

The halls have marble floors with channels for the passage of hot air and two fireplaces to the east and other two to the south and west to warm the bath floor.

At the northern part, six halls surrounding the main bath were scattered one of which was paved with mosaic in which a stone water drainage channel to the south west of the room was discovered.

Archeological findings in this room include red pottery bowl, glass pieces of bottles and cups as well as pottery pieces of jars and lamps.

A water drainage channel was discovered to the south west of the building engraved in rocks which thought to be one of the main channels of the city during the Classic ages.

Pottery jars and bowls, pieces of bottles and bronze coins date back to the Phoenician, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic times as well as bone fasteners, gold necklace, some pottery lamps were among the discoveries.(SANA)

Global Arab Network

Please visit the site:

<http://www.english.globalarabnetwork.com/200910163184/Culture/archaeological-discoveries-roman-bath-dating-back-to-the-hellenistic-era-unearthed-in-syria.html>

A 200,000-YEAR-OLD CUT OF MEAT

TAU archaeologists shed light on life, diet and society before the delicatessen

Contestants on TV shows like Top Chef and Hell's Kitchen know that their meat-cutting skills will be scrutinized by a panel of unforgiving judges. Now, new archaeological evidence is getting the same scrutiny by scientists at Tel Aviv University and the University of Arizona.

Their research is providing new clues about how, where and when our communal habits of butchering meat developed, and they're changing the way anthropologists, zoologists and archaeologists think about our evolutionary development, economics and social behaviors through the millennia.

Presented in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, new finds unearthed at Qesem Cave in Israel suggest that during the late Lower Paleolithic period (between 400,000 and 200,000 years ago), people hunted and shared meat differently than they did in later times. Instead of a prey's carcass being prepared by just one or two persons resulting in clear and repeated cutting marks — the forefathers of the modern butcher — cut marks on ancient animal bones suggest something else.

Different rules of the game

"The cut marks we are finding are both more abundant and more randomly oriented than those observed in later times, such as the Middle and Upper Paleolithic periods," says Prof. Avi Gopher of TAU's Department of Archaeology. "What this could mean is that either one person from the clan butchered the group's meat in a few episodes over time, or multiple persons hacked away at it in tandem," he interprets. This finding provides clues as to social organization and structures in these early groups of hunters and gatherers, he adds.

Among human hunters in the past 200,000 years, from southern Africa to upstate New York or sub-arctic Canada, "there are distinctive patterns of how people hunt, who owns the products of the hunt, how carcasses are butchered and shared," Prof. Gopher says. "The rules of sharing are one of the basic organizing principles of hunter-gatherer cultures. From 200,000 years ago to the present day, the patterns of meat-sharing and butchering run in a long clear line. But in the Qesem Cave, something different was happening. There was a distinct shift about 200,000 years ago, and archaeologists and anthropologists may have to reinterpret hunting and meat-sharing rituals."

Meat-sharing practices, Prof. Gopher says, can tell present-day archaeologists about who was in a camp, how people dealt with danger and how societies were organized. "The basic logic of butchering large animals has not changed for a long time. Everyone knows how to deal with the cuts of meat, and we see cut marks on bones that are very distinctive and similar, matching even those of modern butchers. It's the more random slash marks on the bones in Qesem that suggests something new."

Where's the beef?

The Qesem Cave finds demonstrate that man was at the top of the food chain during this period, but that they shared the meat differently than their later cousins. The TAU excavators and Prof. Mary Stiner of the University of Arizona (Tucson) hypothesize that the Qesem Cave people hunted cooperatively. After the hunt, they carried the highest-quality body parts of their prey back to the cave, where the meat was cut using stone-blade tools and then cooked on the fire.

"We believe this reflects a different way of butchering and sharing. More than one person was doing the job, and it fits our expectations of a less formal structure of cooperation," says Prof. Gopher. "The major point here is that around 200,000 years ago or before, there was a change in behavior. What does it mean? Time and further excavations may tell."

Qesem, which means "magic" in Hebrew, was discovered seven miles east of Tel Aviv about nine years ago during highway construction. It is being excavated on behalf of TAU's Department of Archaeology by Prof. Avi Gopher and Dr. Ran Barkai in collaboration with an international group of experts. The cave contains the remains of animal bones dating back to 400,000 years ago. Most of the remains are from fallow deer, others from wild ancestors of horse, cattle, pig, and even some tortoise. The data that this dig provides has been invaluable: Until now there was considerable speculation as to whether or not people from the late Lower Paleolithic era were able to hunt at all, or whether they were reduced to scavenging, the researchers say.

Please visit the site: <http://www.aftau.org/site/News2?page=NewsArticle&id=10701>

BODY PART MUMMIFIED WITH ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RECIPE **ROSSELLA LORENZI, DISCOVERY NEWS**

Swiss researchers have succeeded in mummifying a body part using the salty recipe of the ancient Egyptians.

The experiment, which has been running for more than four months, takes inspiration from a 1994 study by Ronald Wade, director of Maryland's State Anatomical Board, and Bob Brier, one of the leading experts on mummies and Egyptology.

During that study, Brier and Wade replicated for the first time Egyptian mummification using the tools and procedures of the ancient embalmers.

"We are trying to improve on that important experiment using the most up-to-date methods, such as radiological technology, magnetic resonance imaging and computer tomography. It's a unique project, the first of its kind," Swiss anatomist and paleopathologist Frank Ruhli told Discovery News.

While Brier and Wade used a complete male body, Ruhli, head of the Swiss Mummy Project at the University of Zurich, used two legs which were severed from a female donor body.

One leg was used in a control study and placed in an oven at 40 degrees Celsius (4.4. degrees Fahrenheit) with low humidity to reproduce natural mummification as it occurred in the Egyptian desert.

The other leg was placed on an embalming pine board and covered with natron, a white, salt-like substance used by the Egyptians to dry out the corpse.

A blend of four sodium compounds, natron, was the key ingredient in the ancient Egyptian mummification process, which required the removal all internal organs except the heart through a four-inch incision on the body's left side.

Please visit the site: <http://dsc.discovery.com/news/2009/10/15/salt-mummification.html>

GODDESS OF DIVINE RETRIBUTION AWAITS DAYLIGHT, İZMİR - ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY

Archaeologists have found traces of a temple built for the Greek goddess of divine retribution, Nemesis, during excavations in the ancient city of Agora in the Aegean port city of İzmir.

Akın Ersoy of Dokuz Eylül University's archaeology department and heading the archaeological excavations in the ancient city, told the Anatolia news agency on Monday that they speculated there might be a temple built for Nemesis in the area.

“We found traces of such a temple during our excavations in Agora,” he said. “We want to concentrate our work to unearth the temple in the future.”

This year's archeological excavations have unearthed many important findings that belonged to the Ottoman era, said Ersoy, including many pieces of Ottoman ceramics. “There are several layers to be worked,” said Ersoy. “We will work on the Ottoman era first, followed by the Eastern Roman, Roman and then the earlier ages.”

Ersoy said it was during the excavation work when they found clues of a temple to Nemesis built in the ancient city. “We think the temple is situated on the western side,” he added. “It might be under the Hürriyet Anatolian High School building. We hope to unearth it in coming years.”

In Greek mythology, Nemesis was the spirit of divine retribution against those who succumb to hubris, vengeful fate, personified as a remorseless goddess.

The ancient city of Agora was constructed during the rule of Alexander the Great. Today it is mostly in ruins. What little is left remains because of Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius, who had the Agora rebuilt after an earthquake devastated the original in A.D. 178. The Agora was first excavated by German and Turkish archaeologists between 1932 and 1941. Surrounded on the west and north by colonnades, the Agora once had a large altar dedicated to Zeus in the center. The altar is now gone, but statues of Poseidon and of Demeter believed to have come from the altar are on display in the Archaeological Museum in İzmir. Also visible at the site are various capitals, remnants of three of the four main gates, some recognizable stalls, architectural fragments bearing medieval coats of arms and a stone slab that may have been used as a gaming board.

© 2009 Hurriyet Daily News

Please visit the site: <http://www.hurriyetaidailynews.com/n.php?n=1012120836015-2009-10-12>
